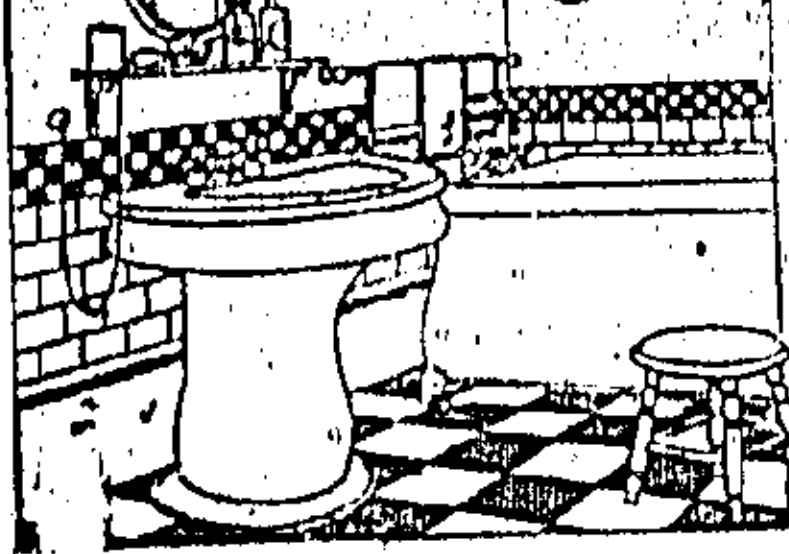


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TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927.

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THE POWERS' NAVAL PLANS.

PROPOSALS FOR ANOTHER AGREEMENT.

AMERICA WILLING TO ABOLISH SUBMARINES.

SAFEGUARDS NECESSARY.

The Tripartite Naval Armaments Limitation Conference has opened at Geneva in a spirit of friendliness, with a mutual desire to reach an agreement satisfactory to all.

America proposes limitations as to cruiser tonnage whereby the old 5/5/3 ratio is practically maintained, and also suggests limitation of auxiliary craft. If other Powers agree, the United States is willing to have all submarines abolished.

Japan suggests no new building for the purpose merely of increasing naval strength, all future programmes to be limited to actual replacement requirements. She pleads her special dependence on sea-borne supplies both in time of peace and in war.

Britain offers a programme which had already been drawn up prior to the receipt of the invitation to the conference. Briefly, Britain desires to extend the "life" of existing capital ships, while limiting the tonnage and armament of various types of war vessels; and in her case, also, special attention is drawn to her long lines of communications and the very extensive coast-line of the Empire.

Both Britain and America agree that any treaty arrived at between the three Powers concerned, should be subject to revision in case some non-adhering Power increases its naval strength to any great extent. The absence of France and Italy from the conference is regretted.

JAPAN PLEADS HER SPECIAL NEEDS.

Geneva, June 20. The Tripartite Naval Armaments Limitation Conference has opened. Mr. Hugh Gibson, of the United States, was appointed president.

Each Power submitted proposals as a basis for discussion. The American proposal was that the cruisers of the United States and the British Empire should be from 250,000 to 300,000 tons, and of Japan from 150,000 to 180,000 tons, and as for other craft the limitations of total tonnage should be as follows:

Destroyers, U.S. and Britain, 200,000 to 250,000 tons; Japan, 120,000 to 150,000 tons. Submarines, U.S. and British, 60,000 to 90,000 tons; Japan, 36,000 to 54,000 tons.

The United States were willing to agree that all the Powers abolish submarines.

Japan's Proposal.

The Japanese proposal was, first that no new building programme should be adopted as to new ships acquired for the purpose of increasing naval strength; secondly, that the naval strength of each Power shall be determined for surface auxiliary craft and submarines respectively on a basis of the tonnages of the existing effective ships and ships under construction, taking into consideration the tonnages of ships authorised but not yet laid down, and ships attaining the age limit during the execution of the authorised programme; thirdly, that construction or acquisition of ships in future be limited to replacements, due consideration being given to the equilibrium as far as possible of the amount of the annual constructions for replacements; and fourthly, small ships and ships of limited activity should be exempt from limitation.

British Suggestion.

The British proposal is to extend the life of existing capital ships to 26 years; to reduce future battleships from 35,000 to something under 30,000 tons, and their guns from 16 inch to 15.5; to limit aircraft carriers to 25,000 tons and their armament to 6-inch guns; to accept the existing ratio of 10,000 ton cruisers carrying 8-inch guns, the number of them required by each of the three countries to be subject to discussion; to limit future light cruisers

to 7,500 tons and 6-inch guns, after the number of 10,000 ton ships has been decided; to limit destroyer leaders to 1,750 tons and destroyers to 1,400 tons, the armament of destroyers to be 6-inch guns; and to limit submarines to 1,600 tons and the smaller ones to 600 tons, each class to carry 6-inch guns.

The British proposals fix the life of an 8-inch gun cruiser at 24 years, of destroyers at 20, and of submarines 15.

Mr. W. C. Bridgman, making a speech in which he thanked President Coolidge for the invitation to the conference, mentioned that the Admiralty proposals were actually in Mr. Baldwin's hands before the invitation was received.

The Absent Ones.

It is regretted that France and Italy were absent. The time was ripe for an extension of the Washington principle of limitation, and he thought the conference would be successful if each country frankly stated what naval force it wanted, and why, based on purely defensive considerations.

He defined the British Empire's position according to the following factors: First, the insular position of England, dependent on raw materials and food for her very existence, and a free passage of the seas, which rendered a discussion of naval disarmament more difficult for her than for any other nation; secondly, the length of the trade routes; and thirdly, the extensive coast line of the Empire and the long lines of communication to be protected.

Mr. Bridgman emphasised that he spoke with the consent of the Dominions representatives, and whatever treaty might result from the conference should be made in the names of the heads of the States, the participation of the several parts of the Empire being shown by appropriate geographical entries in the list of plenipotentiaries.

Necessary Safeguard.

The object of the British was economy, but he made a reservation, namely that owing to the position of Britain in relation to Europe it was necessary to guard against an increase of naval strength on the part of non-signatories to any agreement relating

(Continued on Page 4.)

THE LEUNG KWONG'S GRILLES.

AN INDIAN GUARD GIVES EVIDENCE.

LOWER BARRIER SUBMERGED.

The No. 1 Indian guard of the s.s. Leung Kwong gave evidence as to the locking and unlocking of the grilles on the ill-fated vessel, when the inquest on the bodies of the those who were drowned, when the Leung Kwong sank after coming into collision with the launch Moonshine in Capsulmum Pass on May 9, was continued before Mr. R. E. Lindell and a special jury at the Central Magistracy this morning. The Harbour Master, Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole was also on the Bench.

Mr. T. G. Bennett is appearing for the owners, coxswain, and crew of the Moonshine; Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton for Captain Wilson of the Leung Kwong, and also for Mrs. Martin, widow of Mr. E. E. A. Martin, who was drowned; and Mr. C. S. Hugh Jones for the owners of the Leung Kwong.

Doctor A. Cannon spoke of seeing the body of a European at the Victoria mortuary, and said the body was too much decomposed for the cause of death to be established.

The sergeant of the Indian guards on board the Leung Kwong, said he had been the No. 1 for three months previous to the disaster, and he kept the keys of the grilles. On May 9 the ship sailed from her wharf at the Praya about 6.45 a.m. Fifteen minutes before her departure he himself had locked the grilles.

Witness said the ship carried six guards, and on the morning of the collision four were on duty, a fifth was stationed at a lower deck grille, and he himself was on the upper deck.

Continuing, witness said he heard the siren of the Leung Kwong sounded, and he noticed that the boat was more or less abreast of Capsulmum white light. He estimated their distance from the light as being from ten to fifteen paces, and added that the shore on the other side of the pass was a long way away.

Some Grilles Unlocked.

Almost immediately after the siren was sounded, witness said he felt a shock, but at the time he did not know what had happened as he had not noticed another ship. He at once unlocked the upper grilles, and passengers started to come out on to the upper deck. He then tried to reach the 'tween deck to open the lower grilles, but the water had already reached there, so he went back and reported to the Chief Officer.

The Chief Officer instructed the guards to lower a lifeboat, but they were unable to do so as they could not get it free before the water had reached the level of the upper deck.

The ship then went down, and witness started to swim, being picked up by a Chinese fishing boat shortly afterwards.

The inquest was adjourned.

PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

ANOTHER BRITISH DELEGATE.

Shanghai, June 21. Mr. William Turner, of Reuters, Limited, has been appointed an additional British delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference which is shortly being held at Honolulu.

[A London message of June 13 stated: Britain will be unofficially represented at the conference at Honolulu on July 5 to July 23, organised by the Institute of Pacific Relations, to discuss questions specially concerning countries bordering on the Pacific, which will be attended by delegates from the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China. The British party will include Sir Frederick Whyte, Mr. Lionel Curtis, Mr. W. P. Ker, and Dr. Henry Hodgkin.]

TO-DAY.

Dollar on demand 1/11.15/16.
Lighting-up 7.10 p.m.

TO LIMIT LORDS.

ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE PROPOSED.

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES

London, June 20.

The House of Lords has opened a three-day debate on the "reforming" of the House of Lords.

Lord FitzAlan, moving a resolution welcoming a reasonable measure limiting and defining the membership of the House, said that at present any Government with a majority lasting two years could, under the Parliament Act, legally and without consulting the people, abolish the Monarchy or the Lords. It was possible that the Socialists would establish a single-chamber Government.

The Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Government, agreed that the Speaker's uncontrolled power to prevent a money Bill being rejected or amended by the Lords was indefensible. The Government thought the question as to whether a money Bill should come within the meaning of the Act should be determined by a joint standing committee of both Houses.

Labour Representation.

Referring to the inadequate representation of Labour in the Lords, he said the Sovereign should be authorised to add a

MANILA STRIKE.

More Workers Join.

Manila, June 20.

Two hundred motor truck men have joined the stevedores in their strike.

Several vessels are delayed.

—Reuter.

limited number of nominated members on the advice of the Government of the day, for twelve years, one-third retiring every fourth year.

The Lord Chancellor added that the hereditary principle would be preserved, but the membership would be reduced by the hereditary Peers selecting a fixed number entitled to sit for twenty years, one-third retiring every fourth year, but being eligible for re-election. The House would be limited to 350 Peers. Unelected Lords, should be eligible for the House of Commons.

A Safeguard.

In order to meet the possibility of a Government introducing a single-chamber form of government, the Cabinet had suggested that the provisions of the Parliament Act whereby Bills could be passed without the assent of the Lords during the course of a single Parliament, should not apply to any Bill altering the constitution or altering the powers of the Lords laid down in the Parliament Act.

The Lord Chancellor said that the Government would support Lord FitzAlan's resolution.

There is no indication when the Government will produce the Bill. The programme before the general election of November, 1929, is very full, but a substantial body of Conservatives favour pressing the reform before then.

The debate was adjourned to Wednesday.—Reuter.

NO SLAVERY.

BRITAIN RATIFIES CONVENTION.

Geneva, June 20.

Britain, on behalf of herself, India, and the Dominions, except Canada, and the Irish Free State, has forwarded to the League Secretariat a ratification of the Anti-Slavery Convention of Geneva, of September 25, 1926.

The Convention will now be automatically enforced in the British Empire.

Bulgaria and Denmark are the only other nations that have hitherto ratified this Convention.—Reuter.

SOUTHERN SOLDIERS ON THE SPREE.

CHINESE POLICEMEN ARE TERRIFIED.

DRUNKEN BAND ABROAD.

Whether they were celebrating the anniversary of the sufferings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen or the recent victories of the Nationalist armies against the Shantungese may never be known; but on Thursday night last at least some four or five instances were reported to the Commander of the Woosung and Shanghai constabulary where Nationalist soldiers ran amok in Chinese territory and for a time threatened to disband the police.

The first instance of this was reported in Chapel, when about a score of the troops approached a constable and demanded that he hand over his baton. This he refused to do and, after several threats, demanded to be left alone so that he could stick to his post. The soldiers, thinking that this constituted a great loss of face, attacked the constable and, after beating him into submission, took him to their headquarters, where they tore off his uniform, took his arms and baton, and sent him into the streets naked.

A short time later police in the vicinity of the Commercial Press works in Paoshan Road, Chapel, reported that 10 soldiers in a drunken state had beaten one of the constables and that the rest of the men on the same beat had only saved themselves by fleeing to houses and tea shops near by.

From here, the soldiers of the same band seem to have blazed a trail through the streets and alleyways of Chapel, pouncing upon any unfortunate policemen who came to their notice, as a result of which the streets were free from the lawful protectors for probably 30 minutes.

The matter was referred to the chief of the Woosung and Shanghai constabulary yesterday morning and he has taken up the matter with the general in command of the 26th Nationalist Army, to which all belong. It is said that some of the men have been placed under arrest, while others still are being sought. A court martial awaits all of them, it is said.

U. S. PLANES VISIT BORNEO.

TO FLY BY ARRANGEMENT.

Manila, June 20. United States naval planes, with the tender Heron, are going from Zamboanga to Sandakan on a week's cruise.

They will fly over Borneo by arrangement between Washington and London, and are reported to be the first planes of any nation to visit Borneo.—Reuter.

[This is incorrect, for British naval aeroplanes have flown over British North Borneo in the past, and were actually the first to do so.]

PRESS EXPERTS CONFER.

CHINESE EDITOR INVITED.

Geneva, June 20. The Secretary General of the League of Nations has invited Mr. Koo Kung-chen, the editor of the Shih Pao, to be a member of the Press experts conference at Geneva on August 24.

Mr. Koo, who is touring Europe, and has made a good impression in League circles, has accepted the invitation.—Reuter.

ASIATIC COMMUNISM.

JAVANESE ARRESTED IN EUROPE.

Berlin, June 18. The Dutch Police attach importance to the arrest of Javanese in the course of searches in Leyden.

The president of the colonial revolutionary committee, Mohammed Hatta, has fled to Switzerland and the rest of the members to Paris. The committee's newspaper Merdeka, printed secretly at the Hague, had collaborators in British India.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT FOOCHOW.

FRENZIED CROWD RESENTS TAXATION.

FENG HANDS OVER COMMAND TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

DEFINITE ALLIANCE MADE.

There has been serious rioting at Foochow, following the killing of a shopkeeper by the escort of a tax collector. The house of the Chief Tax Collector was attacked by a mob and practically everything of value was destroyed. The population is out of hand and there is a threat of an anti-Japanese boycott and further political demonstrations. Disturbances are feared.

An entire absence of news regarding military activity on the various fronts bespeaks a lull in consequence of new orientations occasioned by recent alliances. The Yangtze zone is quiet, except that above Hankow General Yang Sen continues his exactions on Ichang.

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has been entertained at Hsuehchow by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, and in the course of a speech he declared that he had instructed his forces to take orders from Marshal Chiang. It is also reported that the Shansi Tuchun (General Yen Hsi-shan) has declared himself in favour of Feng's policy.

The personnel of the new Peking Cabinet is announced, none of the appointments being of particular note.

The new Commissioner of Labour and Peasants for Kwangtung is Mr. Ma Chiu-chun, who succeeds Mr. Chan Fu-mok, recently dismissed because of his Communist sympathies. The new appointee is at present in Shanghai.

NEW PEKING CABINET ANNOUNCED.

Following the closing of almost every shop in the city as the result of the killing of a shopkeeper by the escort of a Collector who was attempting to enforce the new shop sign tax, rioting broke out in the city to some extent yesterday.

A frenzied mob attacked the residence of the Chief Tax Collector, and destroyed everything of value in the premises and damaging the building seriously.

For over a month Foochow has been without a responsible and effective Government, and the trouble yesterday was due entirely to this, bad feeling against the authorities having been developing for some time.

The Nanking Government has sent Mr. Chang Chun to Foochow with the object of settling the disputes, and easing the situation.

Disturbances Feared.

The local populace are now threatening a Japanese boycott, and the foreign servants have also threatened to go out on strike.

The opening factions in Foochow are organising big political demonstrations, which ostensibly will be anti-imperialist demonstrations. It is feared that disturbances are likely as the result of these demonstrations.—Naval Wireless.

ICHANG UNDER YANG SEN.

Civilians Being Evicted.

Ichang, June 20. General Yang Sen has issued an order that all private residences are to be evacuated, and Union and latterly became Director-General of the Canton Arsenal. His appointment to the present post was recommended by Mr. Wu Han-min, the Nanking political chief, who believes that Mr. Ma has a large labour following in Canton and therefore will be able to handle the labour situation.

Mr. Ma is at present in Shanghai, and will probably come down in the next few days. General Feng Cho-man, who was nominated by the Canton Government to act as Labour Commissioner after the dismissal of Chan Fu-mok, definitely refuses that a certain amount of troops be taken for he knew that the Central Government. It is thought possible that the Wuhan authorities intend to appoint a permanent commissioner.—Naval Wireless.

Ichang, June 20. At present Hankow remains quiet, and the only news of note is that a certain amount of troops movement up river has taken for the Central Government. It is thought possible that the Wuhan authorities intend to follow up General Yang Sen to Pao.

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(Continued on Page 14.)

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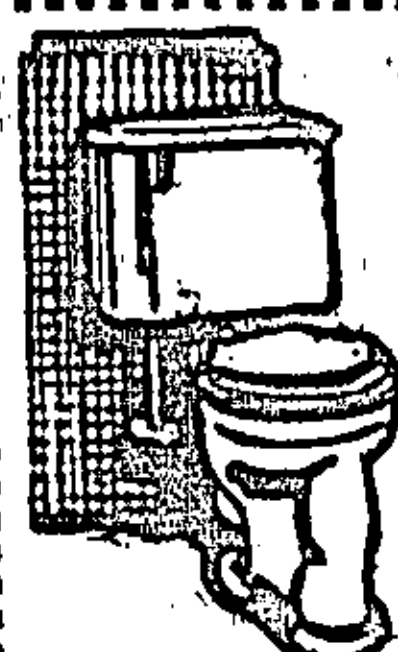
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RUNAWAYS.

CHINESE WITH A FINDING HABIT.

A Chinese lad twelve years of age, after a quarrel with his cousin, followed by a beating from his uncle, with whom he lived, ran away from home some three weeks ago. He appeared in the witness box in the Central Magistracy yesterday, when a Chinese was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with kidnapping and harbouring him.

The boy told his story in a very incoherent manner, the Magistrate having to use threats in order to make him speak. Finally, however, the following story was extracted from him:

After leaving his uncle's house, he strolled about the streets aimlessly until nightfall. He spent the night on the Wing Lok Wharf and in the morning the defendant met him and after questions discovered that the boy had run away from his home. The then hungry lad was taken to a meal and later to a house in West Point. The boy had perfect freedom and could leave and enter the house whenever he desired to do so.

Asked by the Magistrate why he did not go back to his uncle's house, the boy replied that he did not want to do so as he feared a beating, and besides he was disgusted.

The Magistrate remarked to Inspector Grant, who was prosecuting, that it seemed perfectly clear that the boy ran away from his home. It was not an offence to harbour such a boy, but in the case of girls it would be an offence. To convict the defendant it had to be proved that he enticed the boy away, but in this case there was neither enticement nor force. The boy had gone with the defendant of his own free will and there was no hindrance in the way of his returning home. In fact he had plenty of opportunity of doing so.

Addressing the uncle his Worship said: Your nephew deliberately ran away and this man picked him up, and that is not an offence. If the boy chose to run away it is your lookout. You never made a report to the police and you ought to pay for that. I should suggest that you send him back to the country to his own people. He will probably run away again and the best thing you can do is to give him a thorough beating and send him away.

The Magistrate then warned defendant not to pick up stray children from the streets in future, or he would get into trouble.

Inspector Grant: The reason why the defendant was actually charged was, that exactly a month ago he had a similar case, but the police then believed his story.

The defendant was discharged after a further warning by the Magistrate.

SIX WHEELERS.

ARMY DEMONSTRATION ON WEDNESDAY.

With the object of training drivers in the handling of six wheel lorries both on the road and across country a demonstration of the capabilities of the Morris six wheel lorries now in Hongkong will be given in the New Territories on Wednesday. His Excellency the Governor will witness the demonstration.

The lorries will assemble near the Diocesan Boys' School and proceed to Chung Taw Ho, Shatin. There the lorries will cross wet, loose sand and mud in the sea, and non skid chains will be fitted to demonstrate the ease with which these can be attached to enable the vehicles to negotiate more severe gradients and deeper mud.

After this the lorries will go across country to Klung Tung where severe country, banks, ditches, bush and undergrowth, rivers, and ploughed fields will be negotiated.

There will also be a demonstration of the vehicle climbing a hill descending a 1 in 2 gradient. The party will then proceed to Fanling for tiffin and return to the Diocesan Boys' School about 2.15 p.m.

COMPANY MEETING.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH.

The Ninety-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited, was held at Electra House, Moorgate, London.

Sir John Denton-Pender, G.B.E., K.C.M.G. (the chairman), presided and said:

As compared with 1925 there is an increase of £33,106 in the gross revenue of the year under review, which, however, is due to what I might describe as two "windfalls," not to be expected to recur in any subsequent year. One of these represents refunds of income-tax received from the Netherlands Indian Government—a matter to which I referred in my remarks to you on July 25, 1923; the other is an amount which had been held in suspense pending the result of a lawsuit, which, I am pleased to inform you, was decided in favour of the company.

Traffic Receipts.

The actual traffic receipts really show a decrease of £35,115. Taking into consideration the disorganized trade conditions prevailing during 1925, the result cannot be considered as unsatisfactory.

On ordinary working expenses there is an increase of £16,468. You will notice that there is a large increase under the item "income-tax payable abroad," which is principally on account of Australian Federal taxation, against the payment of which we unsuccessfully appealed. The amount payable, £35,983, covers however, a period of some years to March 31, 1926. In addition, Victorian State tax to similar date, £9,984, had to be met. The balance to be dealt with is

£951,996
plus the carry-forward from 1925 of 413,434
making a total of £1,365,430

from which sum £550,000 has been placed to the general reserve fund, £400,000 paid in dividends, and £415,430 has been carried forward.

In conformity with the action taken by the cable system owned by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, and worked under the name of the Pacific Cable Board—which system was duplicated last year—our tariff has been reduced, as from February 1 last, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 0d. per word on ordinary traffic exchanged between the United Kingdom and Australasia.

Beam Wireless.

Also, as you will know, a beam wireless service was opened on the 8th ultimo between this country and Australia—also worked by the Government—at a tariff of 1s. 8d. per word, that is, 4d. cheaper than the cable rate.

The aforesaid reduction of cable tariff and this new competitive service must naturally result in a certain loss in our revenue, of which I shall be better able to inform you at our next meeting.

Our thanks are due to the Commonwealth Postal Department for the speedy construction of the new land line between Adelaide and Perth, which was handed over to the company on March 25 last. Worked in conjunction with the duplicate Perth-Cocos cable, it has already proved itself a valuable adjunct to our system.

Financial Position as Regards China.

You will naturally be anxious to hear how we stand as regards China. With the state of affairs at present ruling in that country, it has been found, of course, impossible for the Great Northern Telegraph Company and ourselves to continue negotiations with the Chinese Telegraph Administration, and these have been postponed until a more opportune time.

Our financial position as regards China is as follows:
You will observe the item in the balance-sheet "Loan to the Chinese

LOCAL WILLS.

CHINESE LEAVES ESTATE OF \$665,400.

Probate of the will of Pun Pul-yu, alias Pun Young-wo, otherwise Poon Yung-wo, alias Pun Fook-yan, alias Pun Shin Cheung-tong, late of 99 Caine Road, who died on January 6 1927 has been granted to Leung Wan-han, his concubine, and Kwok On, late of No. 3 St. Stephen's Lane. Decedent left estate in Hongkong to the value of \$665,400. Bequests are made to his sons and their children.

Letters of administration for the estate of the Rev. Charles George Gordon Vaudin, of Witherley Rectory, Atherstone, who died on March 30, 1923 have been granted to Mr. G. G. N. Tinson, the lawful attorney of Mr. M. L. M. Vaudin, of Courtlands, Kingsbridge, the administrator. Decedent left local estate of \$4,000.

Probate of the will of Alexander Gillan, master mariner, late of Zeland House, Hongkong, who died in the Government Civil Hospital on October 11, 1926, has been granted to Samuel Mitchell Banger. Decedent left estate in Hongkong of \$7,700. His estate is left in trust for the children if his executor until they attain the age of 21.

COLOMBIAN DISASTER.

TWENTY DEAD RECOVERED FROM RUINS.

New York, June 20.

The bodies of twenty dead have been taken from the ruins of a textile plant at Rossellon near Medellin, Colombia, which collapsed on Saturday during a landslide.

Over a hundred persons working in the mill were buried in the wreckage but it is reported that a number were removed alive.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Board of Communications, \$75,411.

In April 1911, a loan of \$500,000 was granted by the Great Northern and our companies to the Imperial Chinese Board of Communications for the purpose of reorganizing, improving, and developing the telegraph and telephone service throughout the Chinese Empire, the security granted to the companies being a preferential lien on China's telegraph revenue derivable on Through and Limitrophe traffics. Repayment was to be made by equal half-yearly instalments, the last of which was payable on or before December 31, 1930.

China failed to pay the instalment which fell due on June 30, 1922, which default has continued to December 31, 1926.

After extending to her every possible consideration and realizing that affairs in China were not tending to become stabilized, but rather the reverse, the companies decided to exercise the lien in question, whereby amounts falling due to the Chinese Administration as its share of the revenue derived under the Joint Perse Agreement have, since January, 1927, been retained by the companies and placed towards the liquidation of outstanding instalments.

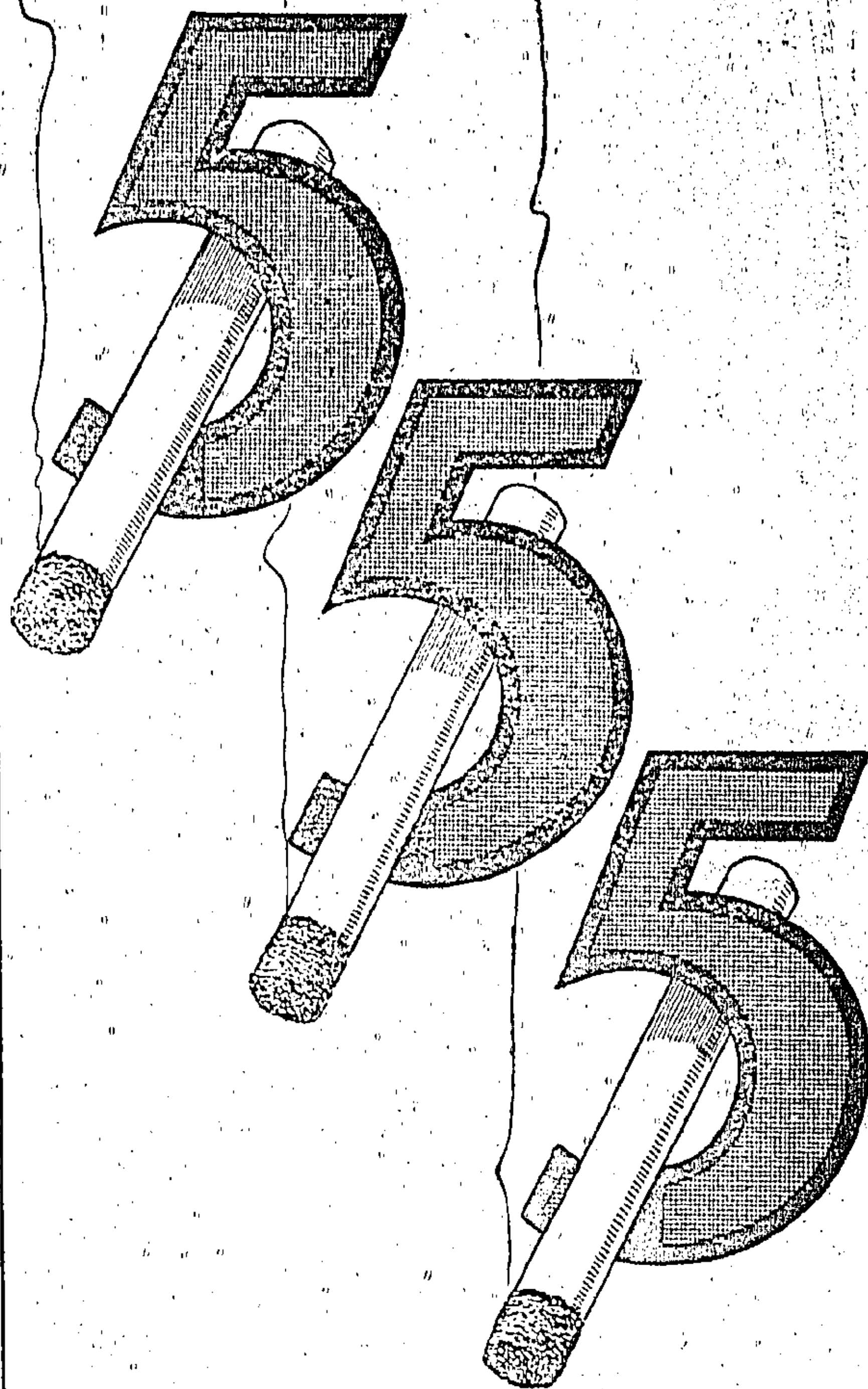
Efficiency of the Service.

I am pleased to state that interruptions of our cables have this year been few in number, and, owing to the duplications throughout our system, quite immaterial as regards the maintenance of efficient communication.

In again recording your directors' appreciation of the able and efficient work performed by the staff at home and abroad, I wish to mention their particular gratification of the excellent services rendered by all members of the staffs at stations in China, where for some time past conditions have been exciting and trying.

A dividend of 10 per cent. was passed.

STATE EXPRESS



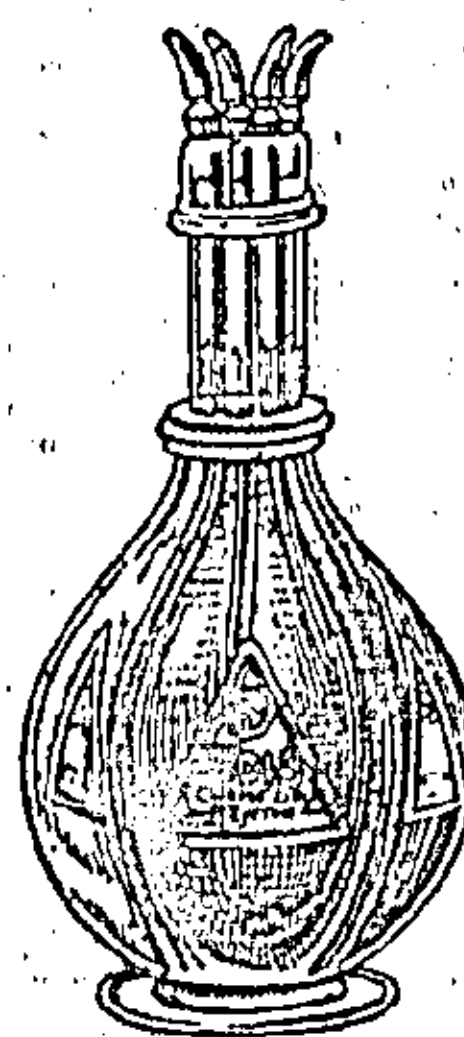
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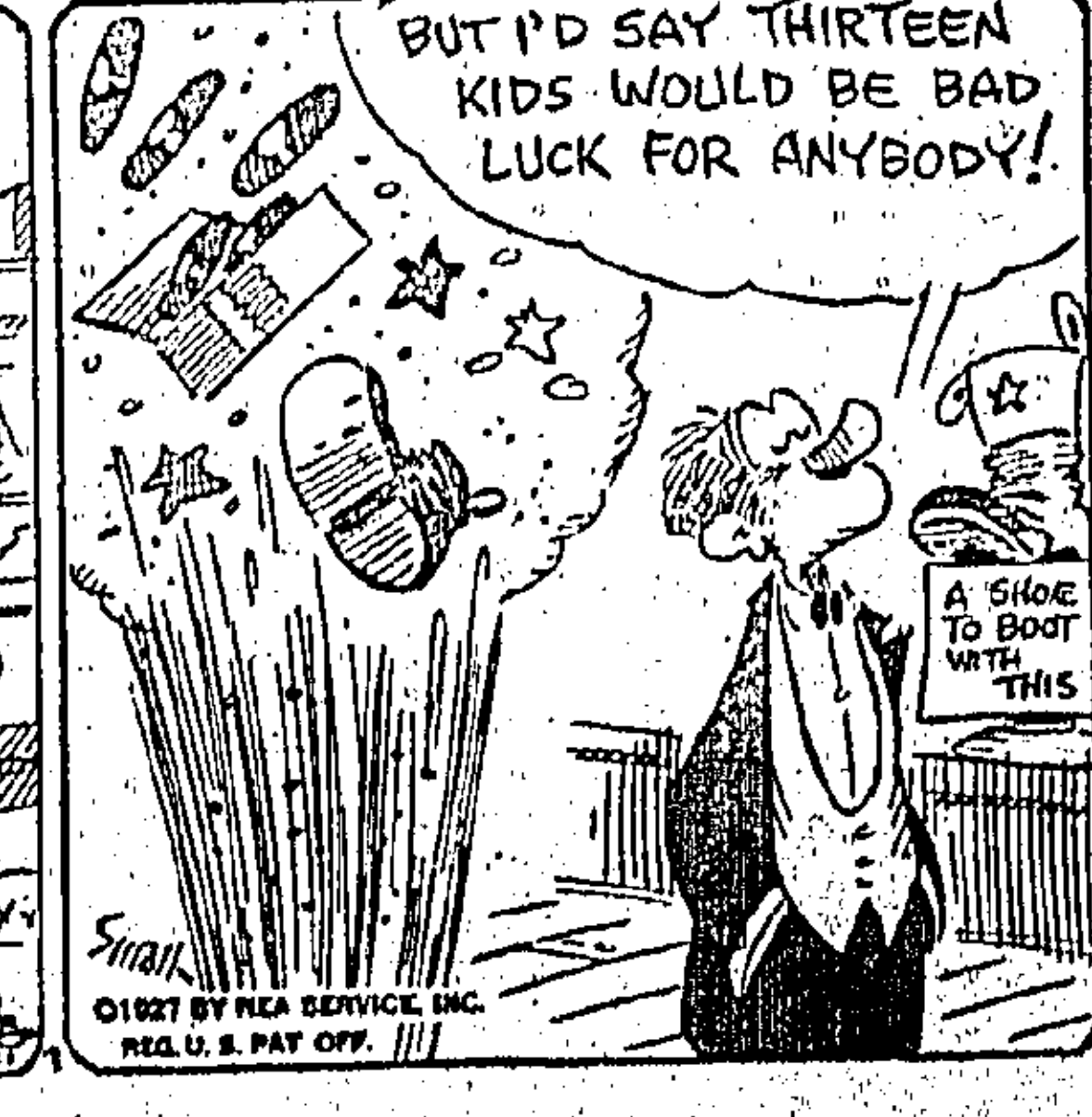
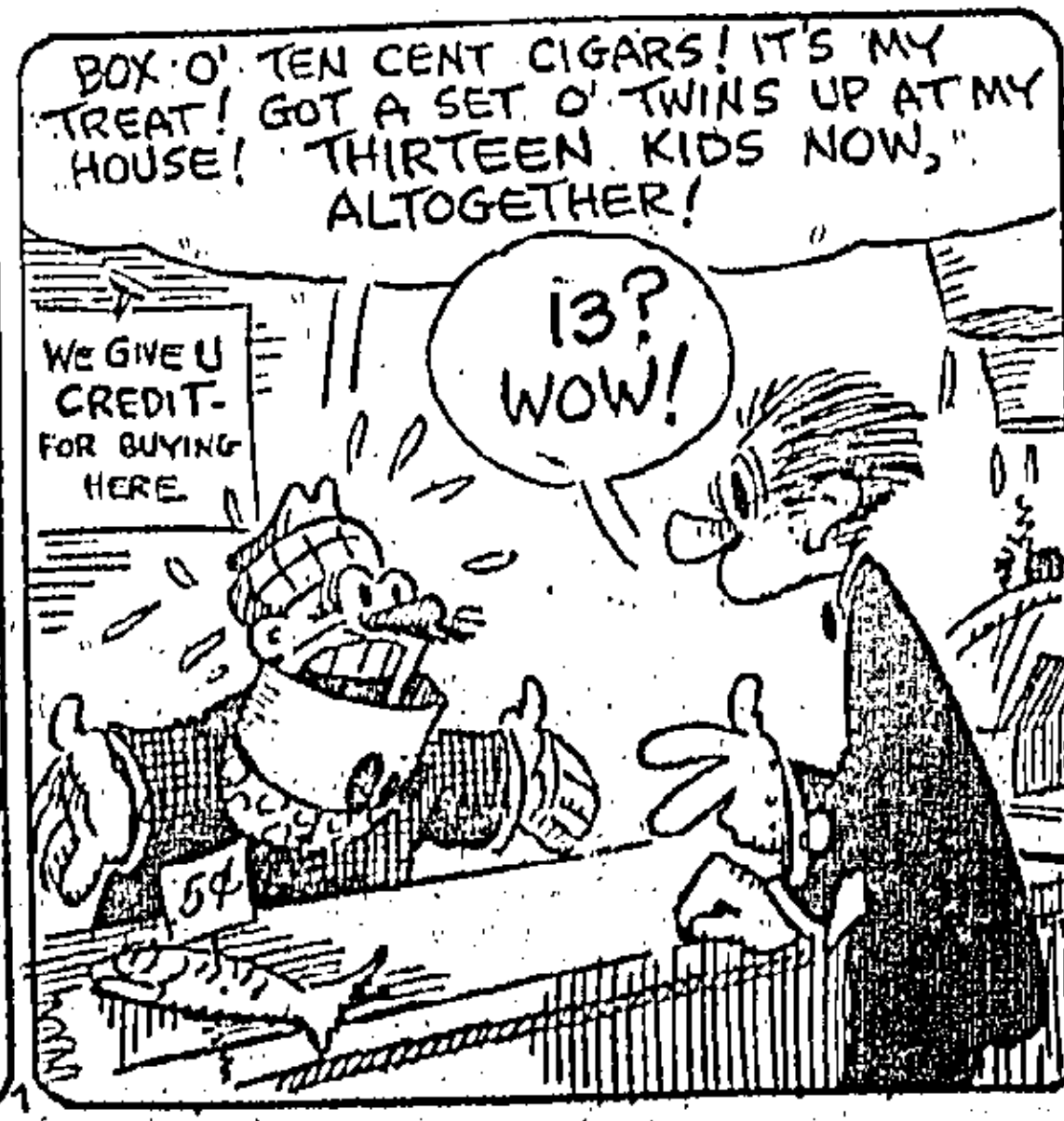
By Small.

In any climate



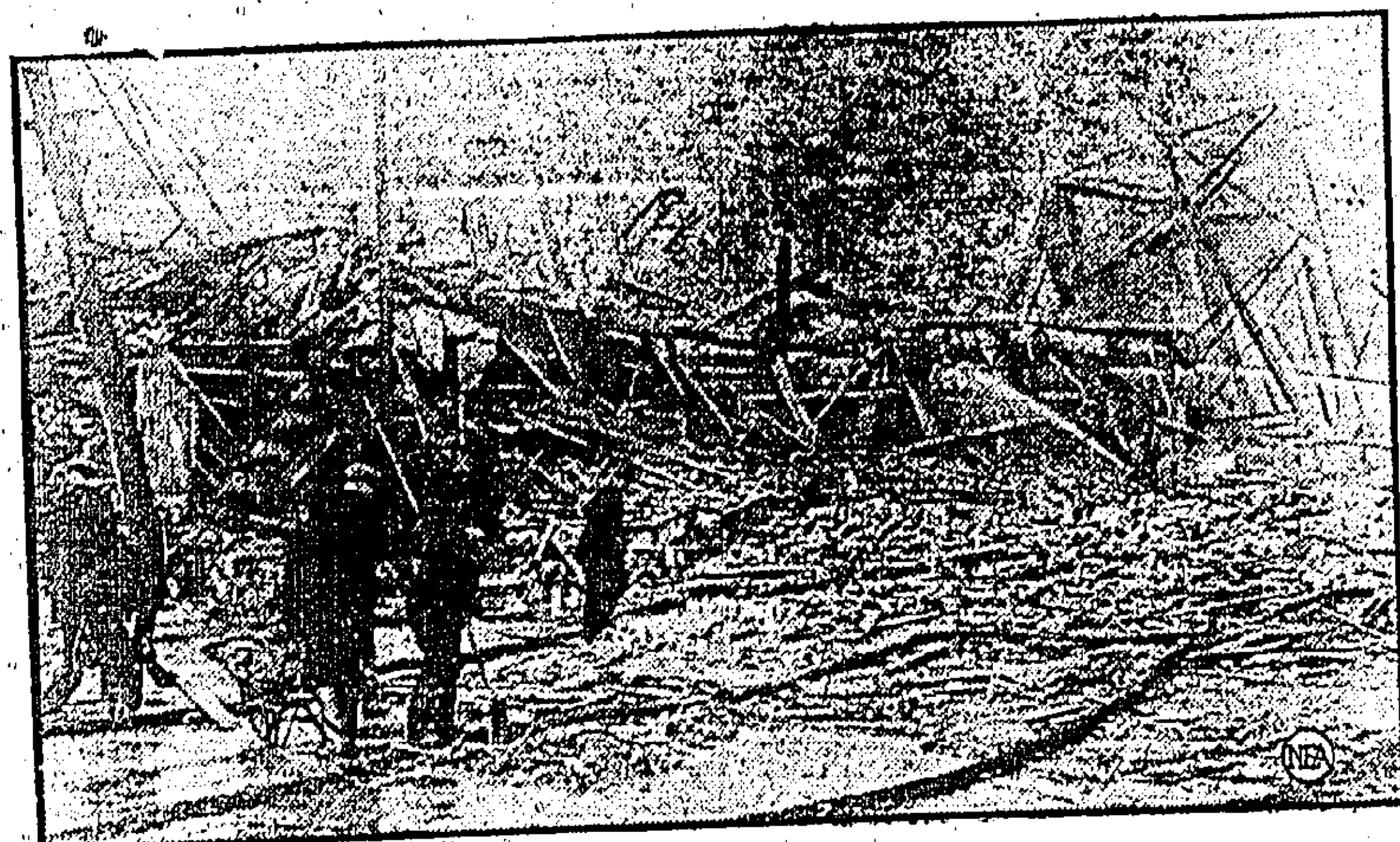
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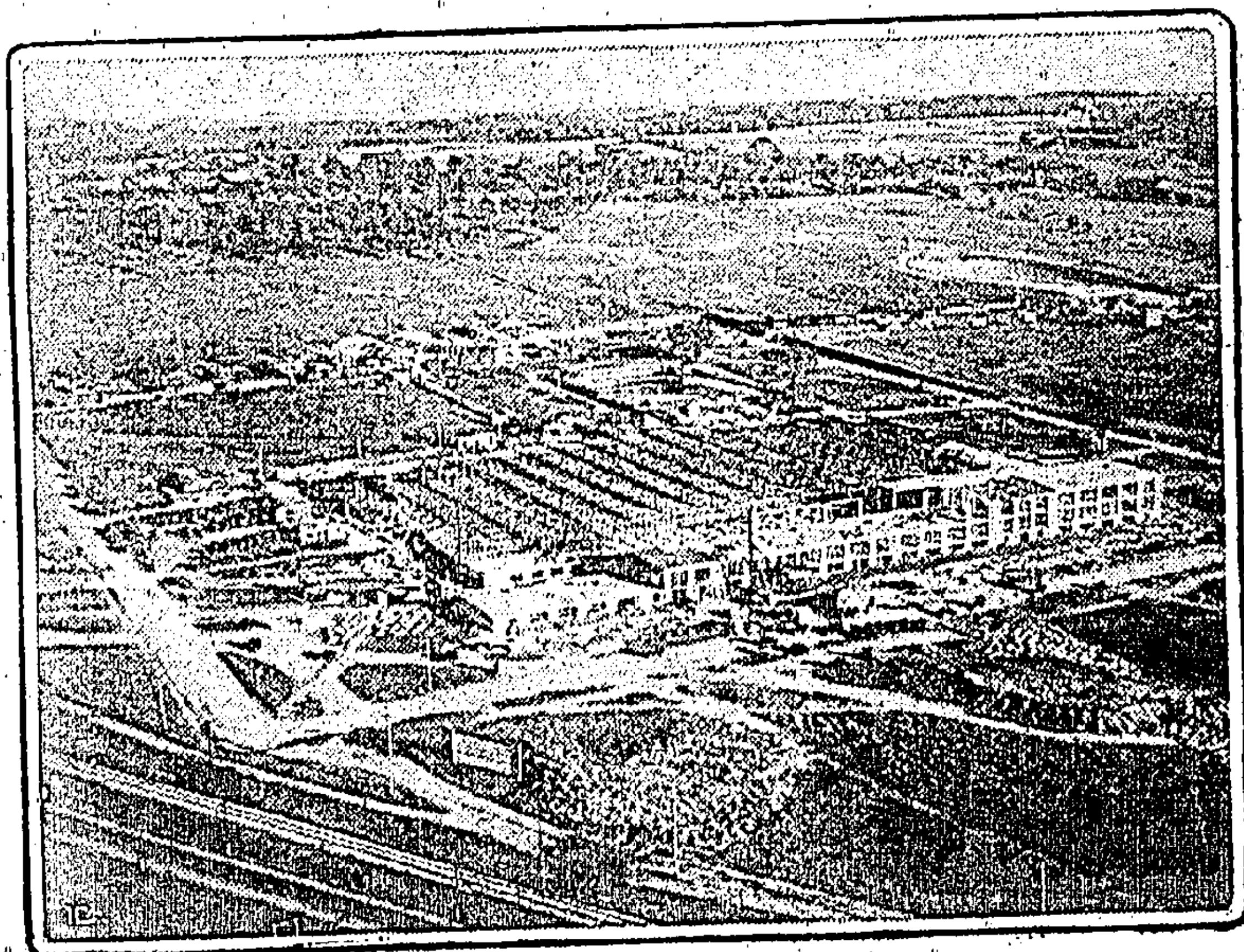




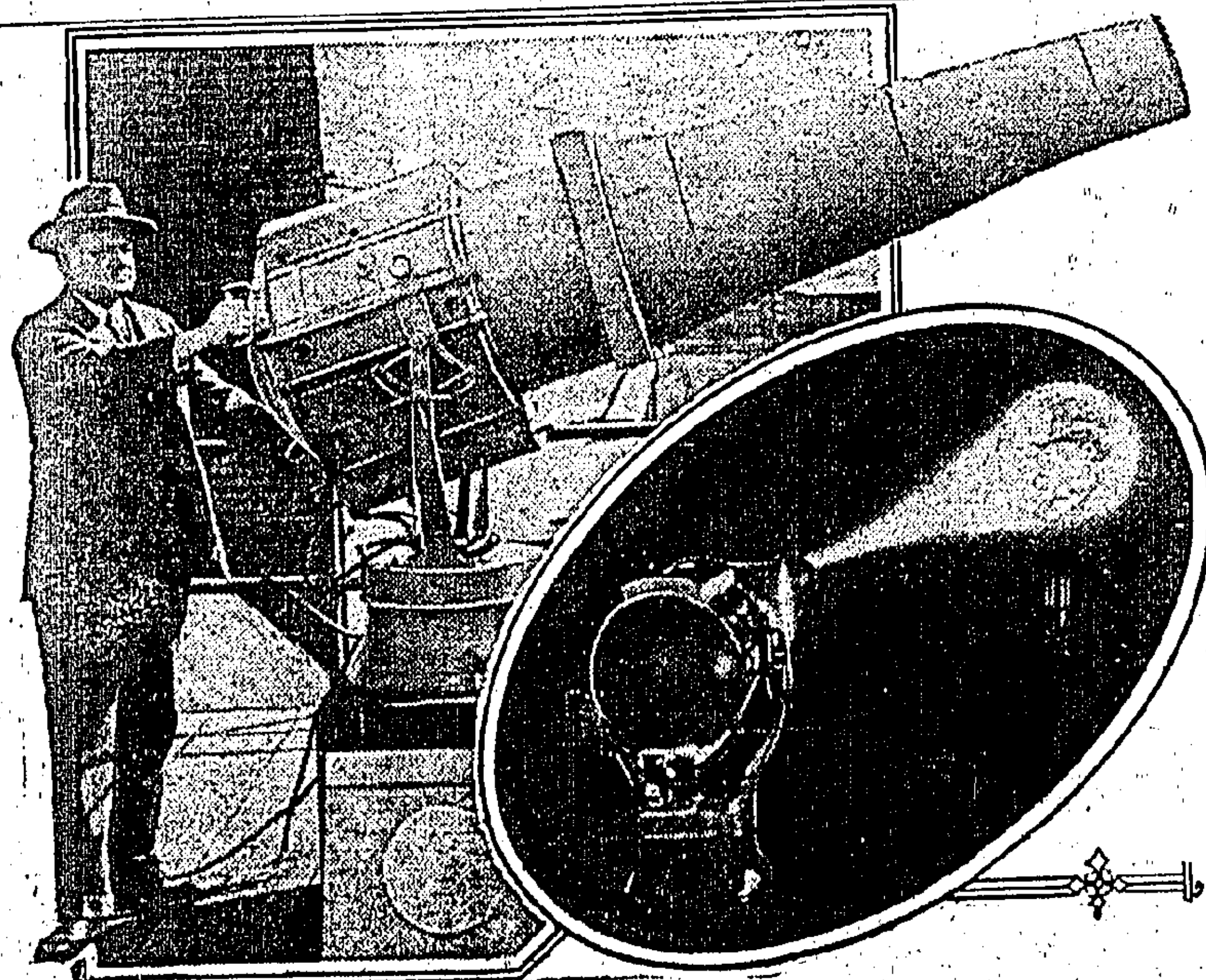
SYMPATHY WITH SACCO AND VANZETTI.—Ten thousand hands shoot upward at a radical mass meeting in New York to proclaim mute approval of a general strike in protest against the Sacco-Vanzetti death sentences. The condemned Massachusetts "Reds" were said by fiery speakers at the meeting to be the victims of "an imperialistic government."



OIL TANK EXPLOSION.—Two were killed, half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed, and the city of Buffalo was shaken for several miles when a huge paraffin tank of the Standard Oil Co. plant there exploded. Many persons were thrown from their beds by the shock, and a bank alarm three miles away was set off. The picture shows the wreckage, with firemen at work.



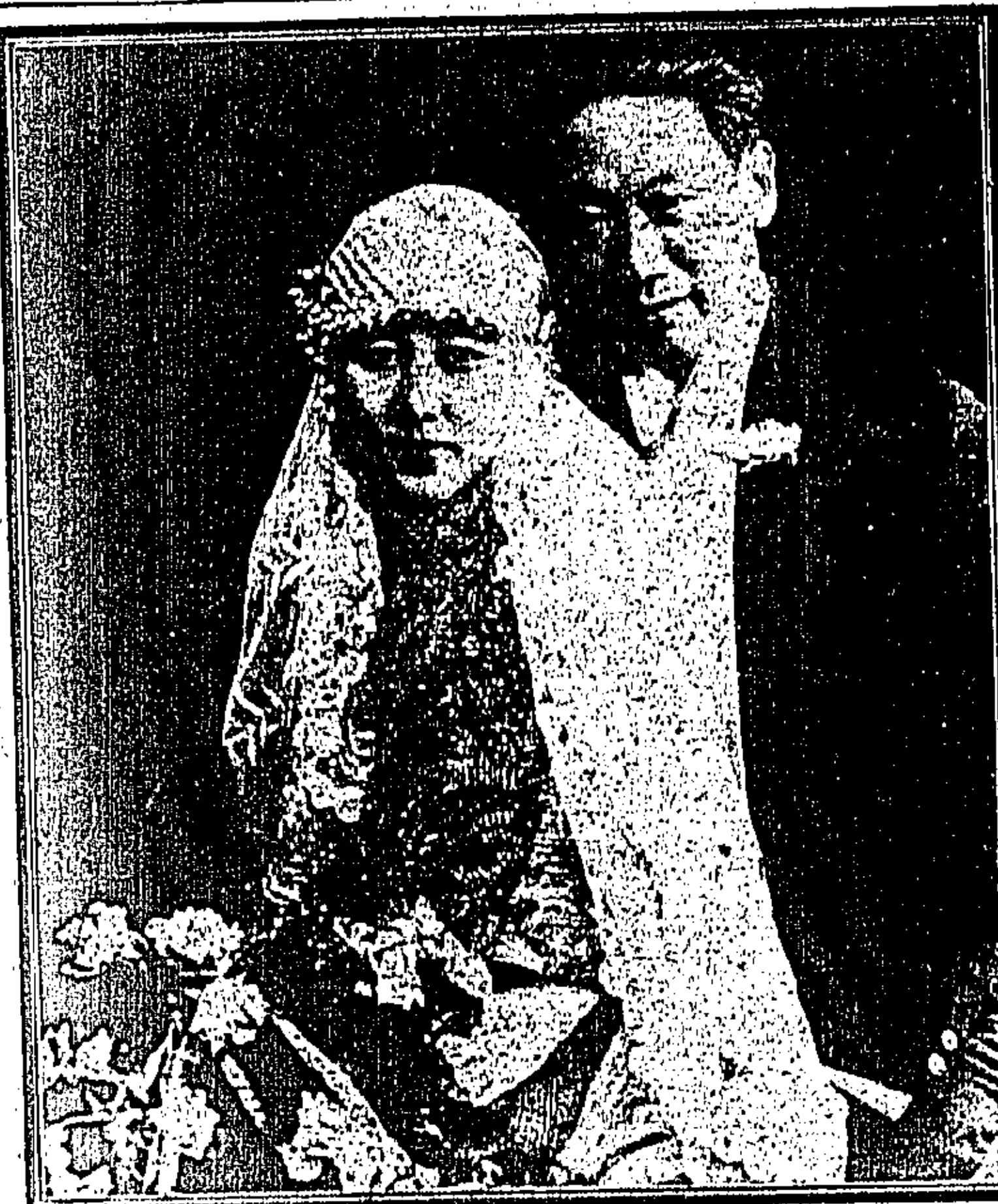
NEW AVIATION FIELD.—This airplane photograph shows progress on the new \$55,000,000 Wright Field, east of Dayton, Ohio. When completed it will be the largest aviation centre in the world, covering 5,000 acres. The field is named in honour of Orville and Wilbur Wright, co-inventors of the aeroplane. It will replace McCook Field, Dayton, as the U. S. army's most important post for aerial experimentation. The field will be a complete city within itself, with laboratories, administration buildings, tunnels for wind tests, warehouses, hangars, living quarters and water and sewage systems.



"SEARCHLIGHT GUN."—With its tapering barrel pointed into the night sky like some great naval monster, this long range searchlight gun can shoot pictures or images upon clouds five miles above the earth. The projector, recently perfected at the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady, New York, is pictured here as it would cast a likeness upon the black sky. Dr. W. D'Arcy Ryan, the gun's inventor, is shown at the "trigger."



ALIMONY CASE.—Mrs. Lita Gray Chaplin is shown as she testified at the alimony hearing before Superior Judge Walter Guerin at Los Angeles, in which the judge awarded her \$1,500 a month pending trial of divorce action against Charlie Chaplin.



CHINESE NUPTIALS.—Mr. Victor Hoo Chi-teal, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hoo Wei-teh, and Miss Marguerite Chen, the daughter of Chevalier and Madame S. K. Chen, who were married recently at Shanghai.



"IRISH ROSES."—The three Irish roses of the Nichols family who successively have starred as Rosemary in "Abie's Irish Rose" are pictured here. The upper photo is of Elsie, youngest of the sisters and latest to shine in the famous play. Below are Evelyn (left) and Anna.

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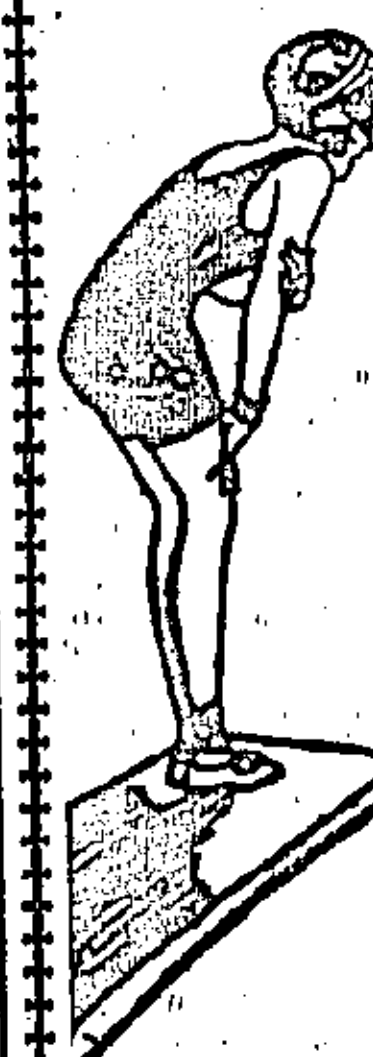
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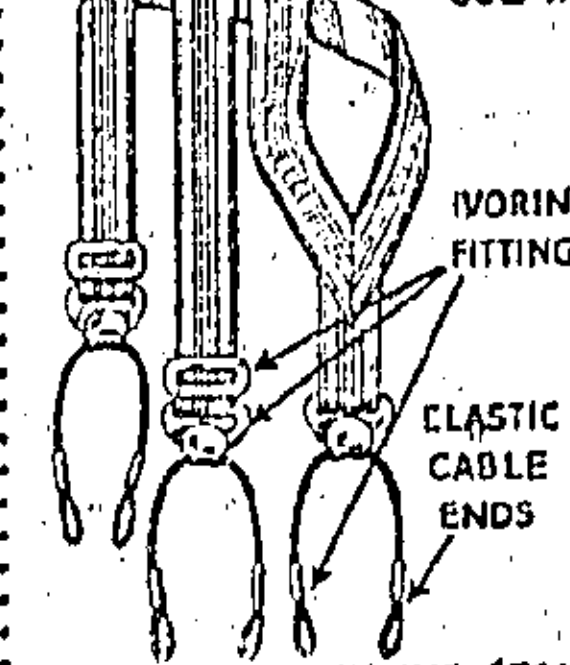
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Do not delay, therefore, but secure expert advice which our Plumbing Department will be glad to give free of charge.

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INDIAN RIOTS AVERTED.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, June 18. Calcutta has passed through a critical four days, and only the presence of armoured cars and military, coupled with the fine action of Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, prevented serious communal riots during the Bakr-id festival.

The streets in the storm area of the city were strongly policed.

Sir Charles Tegart, armed only with a light cane, remained on duty for sixteen consecutive hours.

When ugly situations arose he ordered the police to charge the big crowds, which quickly dispersed.

Trouble arose over the refusal to break an old rule forbidding the slaughter of cows at three big mosques. The Moslems sent petitions to Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor, and the Viceroy, but no departure was made.

INDIAN FRONTIER UNREST.

ATTACKS ON POSTS IN PESHAWAR.

Calcutta, June 12. A revival of tribal unrest on the North Indian frontier, near Peshawar, has been successfully quelled as the result of bombing operations by the Royal Air Force.

A body of raiding tribesmen, 1,500 strong, from north of Kabul River, crossed the frontier and attacked the Mohmand forts held by tribes friendly to the British.

Nineteen British planes made attacks for four days on hostile tribes, inflicting many casualties and creating an excellent moral effect.

All the machines returned safely. The achievement is acclaimed as magnificent in view of the temperature of over 110 degrees.

This was the first attack for eight years on frontier posts in the Peshawar district.

CHINA COAST.

LATEST OFFICER CHANGES.

Captain C. B. L. Stringer, of the Shanai, is on Home leave. Captain J. W. Lamont, from reserve, has gone master, Shanai.

Mr. W. Anderson, chief engineer, Shantien, is on reserve. Mr. J. B. Barelay, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Shantien.

Mr. G. Boulton, second engineer, Sunning, is on reserve. Mr. W. Gordon, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Sunning.

Mr. W. H. Scurr, second engineer, Luchow, is on reserve.

Mr. N. S. Halliday, chief engineer, Shant, has gone chief engineer, Changchow. Mr. W. Turner, chief engineer, Chengtu, has gone chief engineer, Shant.

Mr. D. H. Maxwell, supply engineer, Kwangtung, has gone second engineer, Team. Mr. W. Gordon, second engineer, Team, is on reserve.

Mr. F. C. Dart, acting second engineer, Kingyuan, has gone supply engineer, Tungchow.

Mr. J. W. Bertram, second engineer, Kwangtung, has gone acting second engineer, Kingyuan.

Captain J. H. Smith, of Luenho, has gone master, Slangwo. Captain S. J. Barden, of the Slangwo, has gone master, Luenho.

Mr. N. Richardson, second officer, Kungwo, has gone second officer, Kungwo. Mr. G. I. Lawson, second officer, Kungwo, has gone second officer, Kutwo.

Mr. J. R. Evans, second officer, Pingwo, has gone supernumerary, Waishing.

Mr. J. J. McLeavy, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tungwo.

Mr. G. Earlam, chief officer, Slangwo, is on reserve.

Mr. L. H. Hutchings, chief officer, Waishing, is on Home leave.

Mr. W. J. Jack has been appointed supernumerary engineer, Loongwo. Shipping and Engineering.

U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI.

RETURN AFTER A HOLIDAY.

The United States Consul-General, Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham, returned to Shanghai on Friday after an absence of several months.

When interviewed somewhat later by a representative of the North China Daily News, Mr. Cunningham expressed his pleasure at being back in Shanghai. Six years were, he declared, too long, however, to stay away from one's native country, as it will be remembered that the American Consul-General had not paid a visit to America before his recent one, during the past six years. Mr. Cunningham was enthusiastic regarding the marvellous inventions with which America seemed filled and special mention was made of the vitaphone with which most of the larger cinema theatres are equipped and which permits an audience to hear the actual voices of the cinema actors appearing on the screen. Television was another remarkable development mentioned by the returning Consul-General as was radio and the extraordinary growth in the number of motor cars in the country.

The Nanking Outrages.

Mr. Cunningham was not prepared, he said, to go into details regarding any of the policies which the State Department at Washington had been formulating about China. China had, of course, been the absorbing topic of interest in America during the past four months. Mr. Cunningham had been recalled from the west coast just as he was preparing to return to China last February, the reason for this being explained as the desire of the State Department to have some one available for conference who possessed first-hand information about the situation in China. He had, therefore, been in Washington during the outrages at Nanking, which, he said, the public opinion of America had considered outrages, regardless of whatever propaganda there might have been to soften this aspect.

FEARED UPRISING IN MINDANAO.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR MORE CONSTABULARY SOLDIERS.

Provincial authorities of Surigao, Mindanao, are seriously alarmed over the movements of Colorums, religious fanatics, who are reported concentrating in considerable numbers in Siargao and Dinagat, two large islands lying between Leyte and the mainland, says the Manila Bulletin.

Wants Constabulary.

Governor Pedro Coletto of Surigao, in a letter to the executive bureau, this week, urges the early despatch of additional detachments of constabulary soldiers to help take care of what is believed to be an alarming situation. Governor Coletto reports that more Colorums are now gathered in these two islands than rose in the rebellion in 1924 which resulted in the killing of many constabulary soldiers and Colorums.

The report says the fanatics are making Siargao island their general headquarters and are giving indications of trouble. A great many of the Colorums are "puljanas" coming from Leyte, Governor Coletto says.

Up to last night no report has been received by the constabulary but constabulary officials admit the existence of several thousand Colorums in Surigao and southern Leyte. Major Guy O. Fort, inspector of southern Mindanao, with station at Cagayan, Misamis, confirmed this while in Manila a couple of months ago stating there are considerable numbers of Colorums in Surigao. He said they are peaceful but with unscrupulous leaders no one could say what they would do.

No Cause Apparent.

The report received at the executive bureau does not give any immediate cause for the exodus of Leyte "puljanas" to Siargao and Dinagat. It is believed however that they are on a religious revival.

Governor Coletto declares in his report that the Colorum concentration is quiet but unless timely measures are taken it may mean a repetition of the 1924 Colorum outbreak.

PHILIPPINE FINANCES.

\$65,000,000 ON DEPOSIT IN FEDERAL BANKS.

The Department of Finance on Friday last for the first time made public statistics revealing the financial soundness and stability of the Philippine government. The insular treasurer has on deposit with various federal reserve banks in the United States as at June 14, 1927, \$65,604,498.64 or in Philippine currency P131,209,897.28.

This amount consists of government deposit funds which include the gold standard fund, the treasury certificate fund, the bond sinking fund, the bond fund, the fiduciary and the general fund. The largest single deposit of the Philippine treasurer is the Chase National Bank of New York which totals \$25,348,266.85. This is explained by the fact that the insular government does most of its foreign transactions with the Chase National Bank, it was pointed out.

At the close of the year 1926, the Philippine government had a total bonded indebtedness with the United States government of P115,869,000 or a little in excess of the total amount on deposit.

The total bonded indebtedness of the insular government is not immediately payable, it was explained. Finance officials declared yesterday that the Philippine government is in a position to meet all its obligations as they fall due and if it were desired to wipe off all its obligations at once it can do so. This explanation was made to correct any impression about the islands not being in a position to make settlement of its obligations.

Y.M.C.A. BUILDINGS IN CHINA.

MANY STILL OCCUPIED BY TROOPS.

In spite of the troubled state of China, Y.M.C.A. activities in some 43 Chinese cities still continue and, in fact, have never been discontinued. The Association's buildings have been taken over by numerous militarists at various times, but work has been carried on from other points.

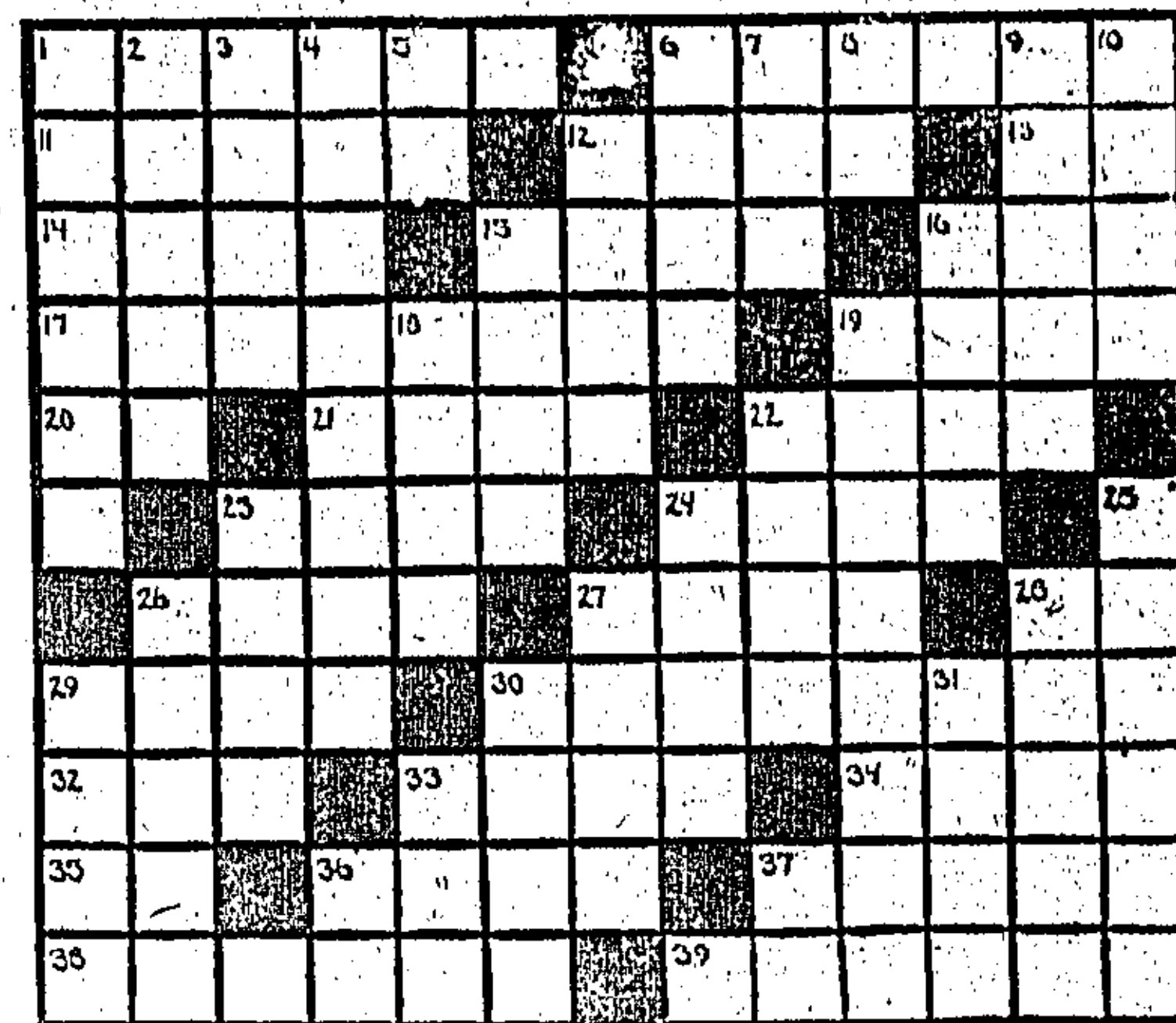
An official of the Association in Shanghai said on Friday that the Y.M.C.A. building in Changsha was now in the hands of the "People's Club," it having been taken over at the end of April.

In Hangchow, the Association's building is now the headquarters of the so-called City government. Nationalist troops having occupied the premises by force after five days' warning. Their occupation commenced on May 29. Chiang Kai-shek had, however, been approached and it was thought likely that the building would be handed back within the next few days.

The organization's premises in Nanchang had twice been occupied by troops and given back. Whether Y.M.C.A. officials are at the moment in occupation is not known here, and a representative was sent last week to ascertain the present situation.

In the case of Hankow, the association has never handed over its buildings and work is still being carried on with a foreigner in charge. Officials in this locality had, as can well be imagined, passed through very troublesome times and, in spite of everything, had been able to retain their own property.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1 More than one.
- 6 Severe.
- 11 A worthless person.
- 12 Crystal gazer.
- 13 Exclamation of surprise.
- 14 Affirmative answers.
- 15 Imitated.
- 16 Colour.
- 17 White crystalline compound.
- 19 To mend.
- 20 Deity.
- 21 Legal claim.
- 22 Girdle.
- 23 Indentations left by smallpox.
- 24 Ocean swell.
- 25 Adding.
- 27 Fairy.
- 28 Negative.
- 29 To stuff.
- 30 Type of watch.
- 32 Upright shaft.
- 33 Harbour.
- 34 Civil wrong.
- 35 Preposition of place.
- 36 To shout in contempt.
- 37 To dig.
- 38 Fraud.
- 39 Inclined the head drowsily.

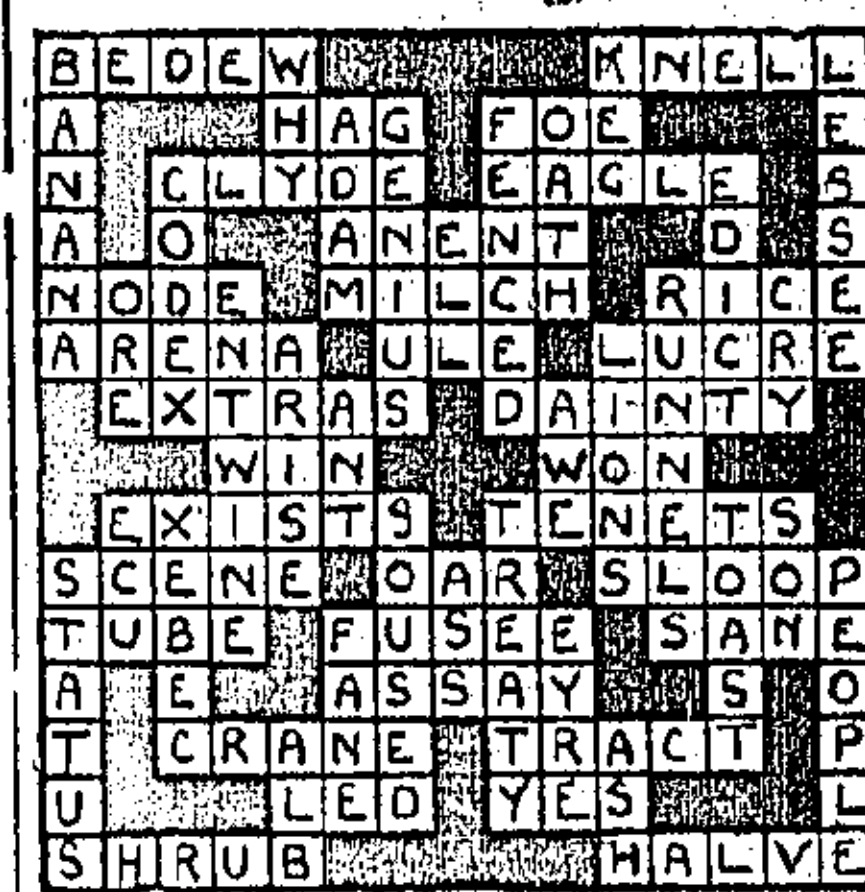
Vertical.

- 1 Sun, moon, Venus, etc.
- 2 Faithful.
- 3 Employer of material.
- 4 Hinge ligament of a bivalve shell.
- 5 Morindin dye.
- 6 Observed.
- 7 To scatter hay.
- 8 Abbreviation for "railroad."

To woo.

- 10 At that time.
- 12 To revolve.
- 15 Epochs.
- 16 Robust.
- 18 Eggs of lice.
- 19 Swerved.
- 22 Nude.
- 23 Plan or chart.
- 24 Cried.
- 25 Classified.
- 27 Saucy.
- 28 Self command in danger.
- 29 Dressed.
- 30 Part of plant below ground.
- 31 Related.
- 33 Turn paste.
- 36 Masculine pronoun.
- 37 To accomplish.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE"

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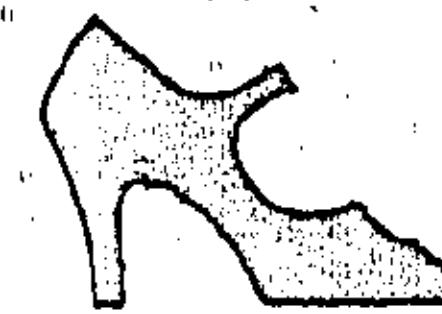
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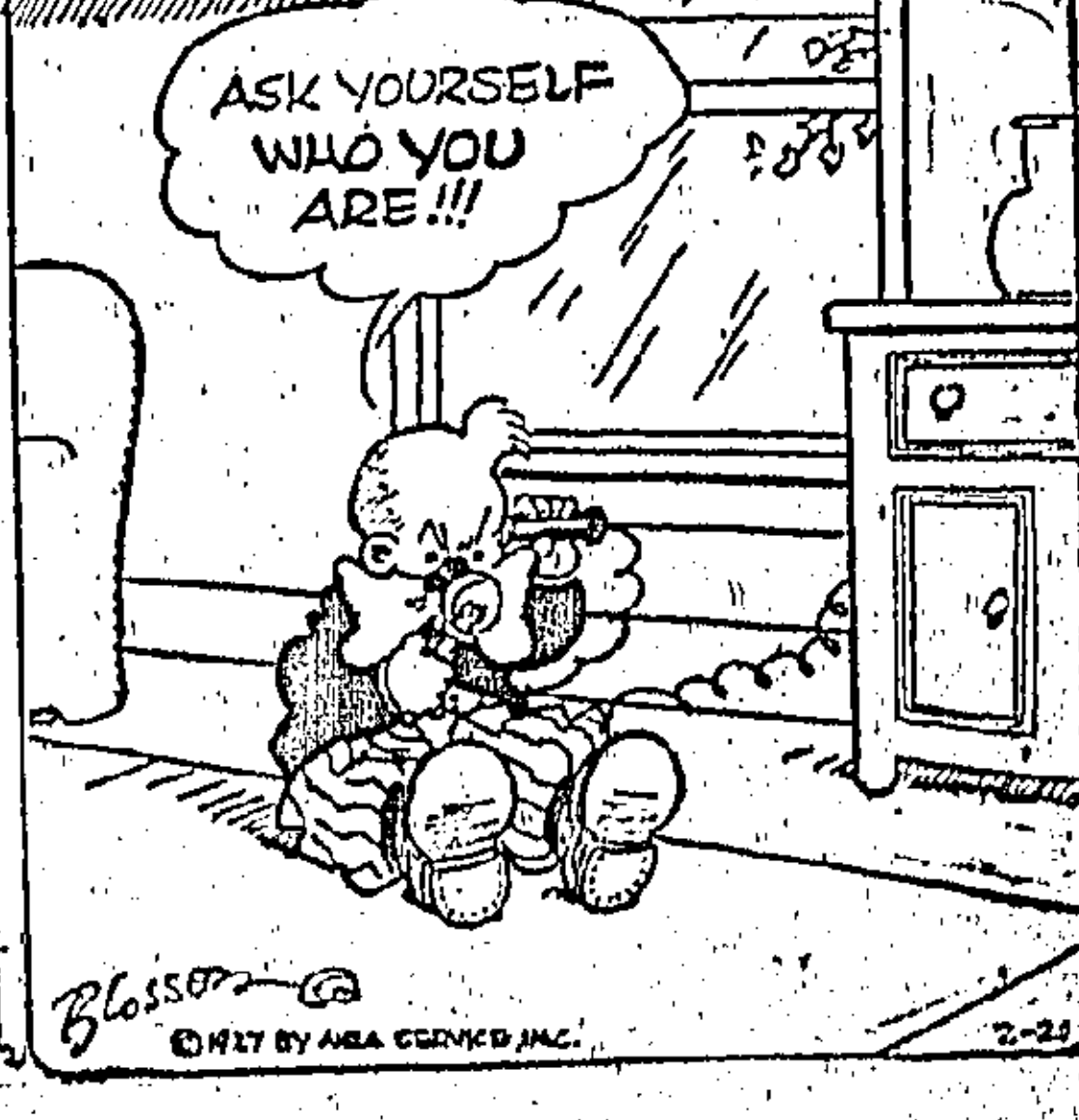
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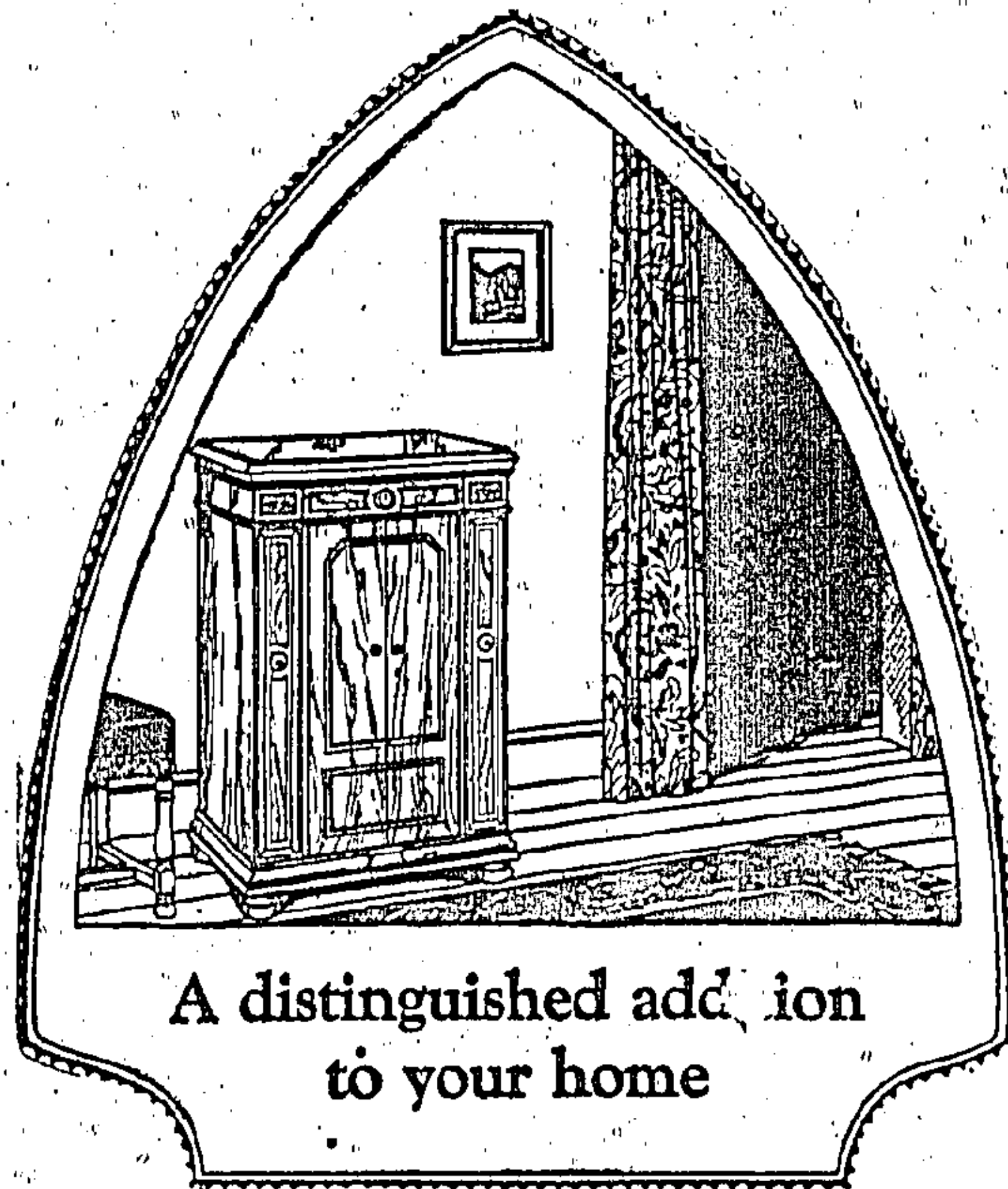
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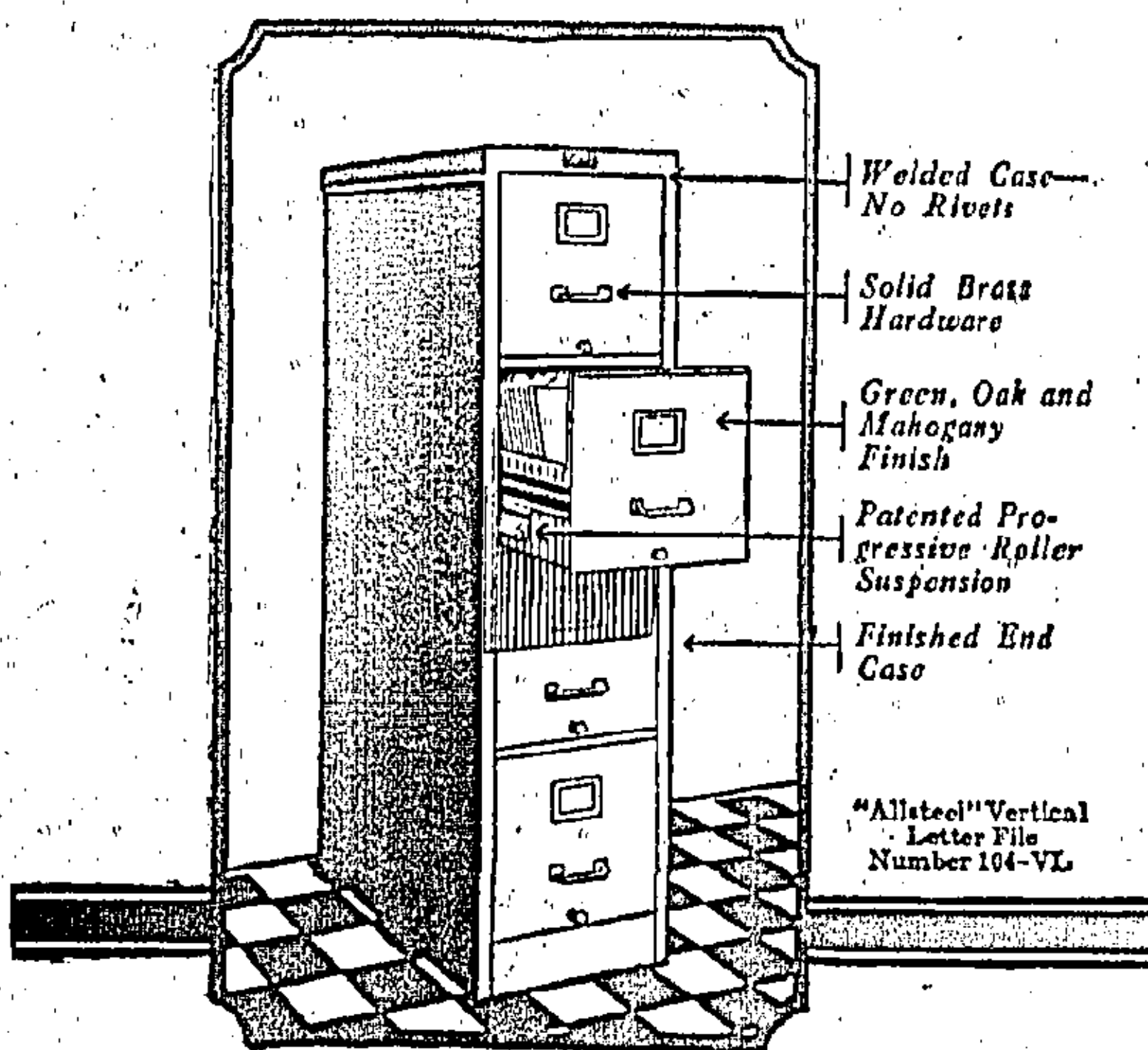
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927.

SPREAD OF BOLSHIEVISM.

Evidence is accumulating to prove that Bolshevism is spreading its tentacles throughout the whole of the Far East. We have seen that the authorities of the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Japan and China have of late been called upon to take drastic action against the disciples of Moscow and there is ample proof that the doctrines of Moscow are being "pumped" into the proletariat of every Far Eastern country, India not excepted. In a recent article, the Tokyo correspondent of the *North China Daily News* told a story illustrative of the rise of Bolshevism in Japan and said that startling revelations had been made by the Public Prosecutor concerning an acute dispute which broke out in two districts near Osaka between some tenant farmers and their landlords. Such disputes are far from uncommon in Japan but this particular one has been characterised with much bitterness, and the Premier asked for first-hand information. The report of the Public Prosecutor contained the startling statement that "these two important rural districts are threatened with Bolshevization" and it further stated that the poison of Communism was spreading over the neighbourhood and threatening to bring about the communal discord that has followed Bolshevik doctrines wherever introduced. The dispute commenced, as have most tenant-landlord disputes in Japan, with a demand for the reduction of tenant rates. In this particular case, a reduction of 60 per cent. was demanded. The landlords refused, saying that such a reduction would ruin them and bring them to the verge of penury. The reply of the tenant-farmers was to organize themselves into a federation which styled itself "the Japan Federation of Non-Paying Tenant-Farmers."

The report gathered by the Procurator and his staff declared that all the young men and women in these regions have been contaminated by Bolshevism, that "Red" songs are freely sung and that denial of the private ownership of land is openly propagandized. "No youth belonging to the proletariat joins the local military training station," the report further states. "Ancestor-worship, which is the State religion, is treated with disdain. Every conventional rite is called old-fashioned. A popular demonstration in favour of the

tenant-farmers' strike often is led by the chief of the local police station, as a token of his sympathy with the proletariat against the wealthy classes." The Public Procurator further reports a case where a landowner told his tenant to evacuate the farm, because the latter persistently had refused to pay his dues. The accused was summoned to the local court of justice. That same evening, when it was very late, people stole into the landlord's mulberry garden and tore up all the young sprouts. Landlords in that part of the country have since put high reinforced concrete walls around their property and homes, to be safe from both the attacks and the depredations of the tenant-farmers. The territory practically is in a state of war, and there are said to be at least 30,000 Communists, either in the two districts affected or in the immediate vicinity, who have taken oaths to convert the people to Bolshevism.

The methods adopted by the radical combinations in Japan are not dissimilar to those of the Russian Communists, with this one difference, that generally they manage to keep within the letter of the law, although violating its spirit. Rural labour disputes are quite different from those in urban districts. Tenant-farmers work on a commission basis, agreeing to pay the rate at the end of every year. When crops are bad, they refuse to make any payment, but landlords, on the contrary, are bound to pay the heavy taxes just the same. Thus, when the tenant-farmers refuse to pay their rates, the landlord sustains a heavy blow.

A Reform Needed.

We referred not long ago to the need for reforms now that the bus service is being developed beyond the experimental to a really practical state, with big, up-to-date vehicles, regular time-tables, and prescribed routes, as well as regularised recognition of employees, who have to wear uniforms and badges. Give the conductor a uniform and badge, we urged, but also give him a better chance of carrying out his duties. In the big buses it is possible for a man to pass along the vehicle in the interior, by means of the central passage-way. There are, however, still a large number of the older-type buses, the converted Ford lorries, which oblige the men to hang on and stand on the footboards while the vehicle is in motion, or to clamber past the rows of seats when collecting fares, in imminent risk of falling off or being actually swept off by passing traffic. How there have not been many accidents of this nature is little short of a wonder, and it suggests that the conductors are an agile race of individuals. With their improved status, however, that should be a feature of which we should see nothing further. In yesterday's issue there appeared a report of an accident in which a fold of the company operating a bus service between Aberdeen and Hongkong fell off the footboard of a vehicle which he attempted to board while it was in motion. The unfortunate man fell under one of the back wheels of the bus, which passed over his body. Passengers of buses are not allowed to board while the vehicle is in motion, and a similar regulation should apply to the "employees." So far as the conductors are concerned, they should not be obliged to risk their lives on a narrow footboard, on a swaying and jolting bus, while carrying out their duties. If the bus companies are unable to provide a type of vehicle that has a central passage, then it should be made compulsory that fares only be collected when buses of the old type are stationary.

Having proved to the satisfaction of the prosecution, that his story was correct, a Chinese stoker of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, who was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with travelling from Shumchun without a ticket, was discharged on Mr. F. Winyard, traffic inspector of the Kowloon Canton Railway, withdrawing the charge. Defendant said he was a stoker on the Chinese section, and was coming to Hongkong when he met an engine driver of the British section at Shumchun. The local driver said that as the other was a fellow worker he would make the necessary arrangements with the ticket collectors on the train, and the stoker would not have to pay for his passage. Mr. Winyard said that since the defendant's arrest his story had been verified. He was newly employed as a stoker in the place of the recently discharged "Reds."

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT ARE YOU WORTH TO-DAY? NOT IN MONEY, BUT IN BRAINS, HEART, PURPOSE, CHARACTER?—George H. Hepworth.

The Empress of Canada arrived at Vancouver last Sunday.

The s.s. Chungchow in future will leave Macao at 3 p.m. on Sundays, instead of at 5 p.m.

The s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama yesterday afternoon and is due here on Monday next.

Jewellery and money to the value of \$704 has been stolen from a cabin on board the s.s. President Taft, while lying alongside the wharf.

This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave 15 arrivals and 19 departures, of which nine and four respectively were British.

A nineteen years old Chinese girl attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Mongkok Ferry launch yesterday, but she was rescued and taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The "Yellow Dragon," the Queen's College magazine, for May is to hand, and contains a number of interesting articles and notes, being well up to the standard set in previous issues.

As the result of having been assaulted with an iron bar, a Chinese, employed at the Lee Yik matched, North Point, has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from severe internal injuries. The man who is alleged to have committed the assault has been arrested.

The B.I. vessel Takliwa arriving from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,448 deck passengers, reports five deaths en route. The causes are stated to be two from beri-beri, two from consumption and one by drowning, the latter person having jumped overboard and not seen again.

It is proposed, says a vernacular paper, by the Chinese seamen who work on the Hongkong and Kowloon river boats to form a union among themselves. This union, which will be on a very small scale, will be formed in Kowloon in connexion with the Kowloon Chinese Seamen's Union.

Shanghai papers reported a case recently in which Mr. S. G. Verma, an Indian merchant, was sued for Tia. 44,841.50 in respect of bills of exchange. It is now reported that the plaintiffs, Messrs. Watanmal Boodchand have completely withdrawn from the action, and discontinued proceedings unconditionally.

Mr. J. E. Grant, Manila contractor, has been awarded the contract to construct new nurses' quarters and two sets of officers' quarters at the Naval Hospital, Cananoo. A recent dispatch from the Secretary of the navy at Washington, D.C., announced that Mr. Grant was the lowest bidder for the work. His bid was \$115,000 (Gold).

A visitor to the Colony these last few days has been Mr. Li Sing-yik, the right-hand man of Mr. T. V. Soong, who has done all the financial planning for the Nationalist Government during past years. Mr. Li was arrested in Canton during the anti-"Red" coup and, under instructions from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the authorities are sending him to Nanjing for trial. Escorted by two officers of the Army Headquarters, Mr. Li is virtually a prisoner. He arrived from Canton a couple of days ago, and left for Shanghai early this morning by the President Taft, travelling under the name of "Cheung," states the *Nam Chung Pao*.

Two armed highway robberies and two robberies at dwelling-houses in the Settlement took place at Shanghai on Thursday night and Friday morning. As he was returning from a wedding feast, at 3.30 a.m. on Friday, a Chinese was held up outside his house in Kiu-king Road, near Hupeh Road, and stripped of his clothing and jewellery valued at \$30. At 708 Avenue Road, two men held up the 22 occupants of a dwelling-house late on Thursday night and got away with \$400 worth of money, clothing and jewellery. Seventeen occupants of a house in Singkeang Road, Yangtzepoo, were held up at about the same hour and relieved of \$300 worth of money, clothing and jewellery. The fourth instance was that of a Chinese pedestrian, who was held up on Chihli Road, near Fokien Road, by two armed men, who attacked him from behind. When they had stripped him of jewellery worth \$14, he raised an alarm and, with the aid of a Chinese watchman, succeeded in catching one of the men, who was found to be in possession of the jewellery and a fully-loaded automatic pistol.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEXT THURSDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is due to be held on Thursday afternoon.

Among the business on the agenda paper is the moving, by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, of a resolution authorising the Hongkong Tramways to construct an additional 145 yards of single track in Percival Street and the provision of an additional curve from Morrison Street into Connaught Road Central.

Other business includes the second reading of an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903;

The second reading of an Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of the Japanese Residents' Association of Hongkong;

The first reading of an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$1,088,892.42 to defray the charges of the year, 1926; and

The first reading of an Ordinance to protect the revenue of the Colony.

MARINE COURT.

CLEANLINESS OF MOTOR BOATS.

At the Marine Court this morning before Lieut. Commr. G. F. Hole, the coxswain of the motor boat Tak Lee, plying for hire in the harbour, was charged at the instance of Mr. Hillyer, of the Harbour Department, for keeping his boat in a filthy condition. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment.

The masters of three cargo boats were charged with making fast outside five others alongside ships secured to buoys and pleading guilty, were severally fined \$5 each, with the usual alternative.

The master of a passenger boat of Canton pleaded guilty to mooring his boat in the Naval Anchorage, within the prescribed distance of vessels and was fined \$5 with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

SALVAGED IRON.

LAWFUL POSSESSION BY COOLIE.

Inspector Grant this morning prosecuted before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese who was charged with being in unlawful possession of a block of cast iron weighing nearly two hundredweight.

The defendant said that he noticed that whilst a junk was discharging a cargo of cast iron earlier in the day, a couple of pieces fell overboard. With the junk had finished discharging and had left he, with the assistance of a few friends, managed to raise the iron to the surface.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that the story was quite plausible and that the cast iron seemed to have been abandoned by the junk people. Addressing defendant he said: "You may go, and if you still want the iron you may take it away with you."

DOCTOR INJURED.

BROKEN ARM SUSTAINED.

In saving a Chinese woman from being knocked down by a motor car, Dr. R. E. Tottenham, of the University, broke his left arm yesterday.

It appears that Dr. Tottenham was riding as a passenger in motor car No. 2252 along Queen's Road East yesterday, and when near Wanchai Market, a woman ran into the road. To prevent her being knocked down by the car Dr. Tottenham leaped out of the car and pushed her off with his left arm. The strain on the arm proved too much, and a fracture was sustained.

The woman was uninjured.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

ENTERIC FEVER CASES.

The health report for last week gives one fatal Chinese case of small-pox, one Dutch case of diphtheria, and one Chinese case of scarlet fever.

There were six cases of enteric fever (one British and five Chinese) with five deaths. Four cases were in the city area and two in Kowloon.

Yesterday's health return gives a further Chinese case of enteric from the city.

The Very Idea!

A certain battalion were lined up for inspection. Accompanying them was their mascot, a Great Dane. During the proceedings something annoyed the dog and it uttered a loud "bow-wow!" The effect was magical—the whole battalion formed fours.

Bow landlady: My woman tenant is a modern wife—two rooms and a two-seater.

Tramp in Sussex: I may look a dangerous man, sir, but I am only a sheep in wolf's clothing.

Wife at Willesden: I want my husband to give me proper meals. I am fed up with eggs and bacon.

Solicitor, without looking up from his papers at Bow County Court: Are you married? Woman: That is a nice thing to say to a woman with a baby in her arms. The solicitor apologised.

Marylebone magistrate: I cannot understand why you should have stolen a bicycle with a tradesman's name on it—Old criminal. Well, the plate can be taken off.

Nottingham man: What guilty man would walk up to a policeman with a tin of coffee under his arm?

An extraordinary deal during a game of auction bridge is reported from Bedford. Four people—Messrs. Robinson, Ledward, and Harper and a Mrs. E. Mettam—were taking part in a game at a local hotel, and on the third rubber each player was dealt a complete suit. Mrs. Mettam, the dealer, with a full hand of hearts, called "four hearts." Mr. Harper called "seven spades," and, following a "pass" by the other players, he disclosed thirteen spades. It was then found that all four players had complete suits.

An amusing list of "things clerics ought to know" appears in the *Putney Parish Magazine*. It runs—

A clergyman bought to know—How long it takes to cure a child of measles and how many gallons of hot water are needed to heat three churches for a year.

The order of all the teams in the football Leagues and the averages of last season's best cricketers.

How to make a drunkard give up drinking, a cigarette fiend give up smoking, and a sweeper give up swearing.

How to be youthful with kiddies and dignified among business men and holders of official positions.

A very small boy went into a public library and asked for a book.

"What sort of book?" they said to him.

He looked round, sighed, and replied, "Oh, something 'about life'."

Mme. Labaud, aged twenty-one, was shot dead in the grounds of the Paris Zoo by a keeper, who mistook a group of wedding guests for burglars.

When she walked out of the restaurant in the grounds where the wedding banquet was given, a shot rang out, and she uttered a piercing shriek and fell dead. The next moment Daniel Etienne, a keeper, emerged from the obscurity holding a smoking revolver. The keeper stated that he was awakened by a noise, and in the darkness mistook the party for burglars. He was placed under arrest.

Most subtly entertaining are the inventions, evasions, and delicacies of the more advanced pupils who have perforce accepted the burden of concealing their ignorance rather than displaying their knowledge. This class is naturally less numerous.

The best-known specimen is the answer to the question—"What do you know about Elijah?" "We do not know much about this holy man, but we do know that he once went for a cruise with a widow." "Wolsey's fate was attributed to his having shot at the Pope" (text book reading—"aimed at the Papacy.")

Dentist (extricating nail from a tyre of his car)—"Quiet now. You won't even feel this."

HOUSE COLLAPSE.

FIRE BRIGADE'S EARLY MORNING CALL.

In the early hours of yesterday morning, three fire appliances were rushed to the scene of a house collapse in Des Voeux Road West, reported to the Central Fire Station.

On arrival it was discovered that three floors at the back of Nos. 310 and 312, unoccupied houses, near the Tai Ping Theatre, had collapsed, but that no one was injured.

The houses are very old premises, and the work of demolition, it is understood, was in progress.

CANTON RAILWAY.

YESTERDAY'S UNIQUE EXPERIMENT.

A HOPEFUL AUGURY.

Though marked by no public ceremony other than a tiffin in Canton to railway officials and pressmen, yesterday was a day of signal importance in the history of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, inaugural, it is hoped, of a new era of prosperity to both the British and the Chinese Sections.

For the first time since the line was opened, British Section engines were permitted to haul trains over the Chinese Section, and early yesterday morning, express trains started from Kowloon and Canton almost simultaneously on their maiden voyage. If such a term might be used in this connection, the train from Kowloon, leaving at 8 a.m. and carrying British section officials and a group of local journalists, picked up Mr. W. M. Stratton, the engineer-in-chief of the Chinese Section, and Mr. C. T. Lui, the traffic superintendent, at Shek Lung, where the two expresses crossed, and the trip to Canton was completed at 11:47 a.m., three minutes before schedule. The return journey was accomplished later in the day in three hours and forty-five minutes almost to the minute.

Excellent Track.

The track on the Chinese section was found to be in excellent condition for almost the full distance of 89 miles from Shum Chun to Canton, and it was evident that while it is maintained in its present state, no difficult of running to schedule time is likely to be experienced.

The sight of the British engine, which at some points on the long journey, picked up to well over forty miles per hour, excited no small interest in the rustics tending their crops in the particularly peaceful-looking country through which the line passes, and there was no sign of any anti-British feeling at any point en route, in spite of the exhibition of a few anti-Imperialist posters in the stations.

The only indication of troubles times in China was the large guard of Nationalist troops taken on board at Shum Chun, a procedure which is followed in respect of every train travelling in either direction between the British border and Canton.

New Chinese Manager.

It was a coincidence, a happy augury perhaps, that the party should be met in Canton by the new managing director of the Chinese Section, Mr. C. T. Yeh, who recently appointed to the position by the Nationalist Government, had only assumed his duties at nine o'clock the same morning.

Mr. Yeh, who is a graduate of an American university, extended a cordial greeting, and after an excellent tiffin in the garden of the Southern Hotel, he expressed pleasure at the opportunity which had been afforded him of meeting the visitors from Hongkong on such an important occasion.

For many years, Mr. Yeh said, the Chinese Section of the railway had been beset by considerable difficulties owing to the internal troubles in China, and he trusted the express which had run to-day would continue to run for many years.

The Chinese Section was extremely grateful to the British Section for their offer to assist them, and they on their part would do what they could to bring about the success of the enterprise. He trusted that the new service would run regularly and peacefully, and offered the toast of "The Canton-Kowloon Railway."

British Views.

In reply, Mr. I. B. Trevor, the traffic superintendent of the British Section, thanked Mr. Yeh for his kind words regarding the assistance the British Section had been able to render.

He thanked the Chinese section generally for the cordial way in which they had greeted their Hongkong visitors and for the general spirit of friendliness shown while the British Section had been making tests and inspecting the track.

They had been agreeably surprised from every point of view to find it in such excellent condition; they had expected to find it in a very inferior state. The greatest credit was due to the Chinese section for keeping it in such condition having regard to the shortage of funds and other difficulties.

The British Section desired to induce Chinese business gentlemen in Hongkong and Canton to patronise the railway not perhaps in preference but as a very useful alternative to the boats, because he had reason to believe that the times at which the trains leave the termini would fit in with business allocations.

The special trip was the only possible way in which they could show the Chinese in Hongkong

CARING FOR HANKOW WOUNDED.

DECISION TO HAVE NO MORE WOMEN WORKERS.

It is evident from telegrams and letters that have been received here, says Saturday's *N. C. Daily News*, that the volunteer doctors and nurses who have gone to Hankow to assist in the care of the thousands of Tang Seng-chi's wounded soldiers who are coming in from Honan, are working under difficulties which they do not apprehend. Whatever these obstacles are, instructions have reached the office of the China Medical Board from Bishop Roots of the American Church Mission that qualified doctors and nurses are needed, but that men only are wanted, because of unexplained "political reasons." A letter written some days before this telegram was despatched also dwells upon the difficulty of finding accommodation for women workers, while it is generally known in missionary circles that two ladies who have been vainly struggling to get permission from the British authorities to go to Hankow, in response to the appeal for doctors and nurses have been unable to leave because the requisite permission has not come from the British authorities in Hankow.

The question of respectable housing and the new problem of the typhus epidemic would undoubtedly influence any decision in the matter of allowing ladies to go to Hankow to care for the wounded, but the phrase "political reasons" in Bishop Roots's message will be associated in everyone's mind with reports that have been published of the unruly behaviour of the convalescent soldiers, so it is very generally believed that, at the moment, the emergency hospitals are not only uncomfortable but unsafe for women. This, of course, is only a surmise that cannot be confirmed until the mail brings further details.

It is interesting to note that sufficient funds have been paid by the Chinese in Hankow to pay all expenses of volunteers, excepting salaries, of course, which would indicate that the cure of the wounded has proved a distracting problem indeed for the authorities.

LINDBERGH GIVES SURPRISE.

FLIES TO WASHINGTON AND BACK.

New York June 16.

Charlie Lindbergh, living up to his discarded title of "the flying fool," made his countrymen sit up and gasp again to-day.

Lindbergh, dressed in evening clothes, took off from Long Island in the early hours of the morning in an army pursuit plane, headed for Washington. His flight was unannounced. He arrived in the capital at dawn, transferred to his famous trans-Atlantic plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," and brought it back to New York.

The flight required less than five hours. Before landing, he did a number of daring stunts at dawn over Mitchell and Roosevelt fields.

Then he came down to earth, changed clothes, and had breakfast. —A. P.

One Dutch case of diphtheria was the only notification of infectious disease received by the Medical Officer of Health over the week-end.

and Canton that despite the political state to the country they were in a position to take them between Hongkong and Canton in perfect safety and in very reasonable time. They at first endeavoured to persuade the Chinese section to reduce the time schedule to three hours 30 minutes, but even as the time had been cut down to three hours 40 minutes and provided the trains ran punctually there could be no reason why people should not take advantage of the system.

In conclusion, Mr. Trevor thanked Mr. Yeh and others of the Chinese section for their hospitality. (Applause.)

The British officials, who accompanied the train from Hongkong included: Mr. C. D. Lambert, Mechanical Superintendent, Mr. I. B. Trevor, acting Traffic Manager and Mr. N. Carter, while the Chinese Section officials, who attended the tiffin were: Mr. C. T. Yeh (managing director), Mr. C. T. Lui (Traffic Superintendent), Mr. Lo Kwong-woon, (Locomotive Superintendent), Mr. Stratton, Mr. H. P. Harris, Mr. J. S. Smith, and Mr. Yule Man. Capt. Ng Yule-ween, the superintendent of Police, Tungshan, was also present.

In order that the long journey of 110 miles could be completed by the British engines, it was found necessary to fit a new water tender with a capacity of 4,500 gallons. The old tender carried 2,000 gallons.

Mr. G. A. Walker, the General Manager of the British Section, is at present in hospital, and was unfortunately unable to make the trip.

THE CENSORSHIP AT CHEFOO.

CONSEQUENT UNNECESSARY NERVOUSNESS.

RUMOUR-MONGERS.

Chefoo, June 10.

Much resentment is being expressed in local Chinese circles over the manner in which the newspapers are censored. The general comment is that censorship, when carried to extremes, does not lead to anywhere but, as a matter of fact, tends to cause unnecessary nervousness to the community and furnishes the unscrupulous with a lever with which to make capital out of the situation. Not only are the native papers censored very strictly, but Chinese papers from other parts are forbidden entry as well. The public are, therefore, unable to know what is going on in the country with the result that rumours are the order of the day.

It should be apparent to the powers that be, comment local Chinese critics, that it is a dangerous business at all times to let rumour-mongers have a free hand. Once they have set the ball rolling, no one knows where it will stop. Many a market has been upset and many a bank has had to close its doors merely because of some rumour or other circulated by individuals with their own axes to grind, and where censorship of the kind practised here is in force the position tends to become worse. It is pointed out that in Manchuria, it is just this sort of censorship that has contributed largely to the collapse of the *feupiao* currency and the prevention of trade being conducted more satisfactorily.

Nervousness Over the Fleets.

During the past three or four days, some nervousness was evinced in Chefoo because of the rumour that the Southern Fleet that was reported here to have left Shanghai for an unknown destination was on its way here to tackle the Northern Squadron. The Chinese men-of-war here have been keeping steam up in a very active manner, and shore leave was curtailed if not actually refused to all but a handful of men. Some battle or other was expected off the port and, naturally, local people commenced to worry over the possibility of stray shells falling in the town.

Negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek.

A report that has filtered through from Tsinan has it that negotiations are in progress between Chang Tsung-chang and Chiang Kai-shek. An attempt is being made by influential bodies in Shantung to effect a compromise between the Ankuochun and Gen. Chiang, thereby forming a solid block against the Communists. How far this movement to unite the Ankuochun and Nanking would succeed remains to be seen but unless the combination is effected in good time, the internal warfare would not only become protracted but would assume the unusual spectacle of a three-cornered fight among Chiang Kai-shek, the Ankuochun and Feng Yu-hsiang and Hankow, with each party occupying one end of the triangle. Not only would the spectacle be unusual but it would likewise be undignified and lend a good deal of truth to the assertion so often heard these days that the Chinese do not know what their militarists are fighting for.

The present situation arising out of the Southerners' push against the Northerners is causing no end of worry to the trading fraternity and during the past couple of days some movements of funds and valuables have been made to Dairen. Rumours of all kinds are, of course, in circulation, tending to bring about nervousness amongst the merchants and the general public. It is interesting to note that the Japanese in Shantung, generally speaking, do not share the views expressed in Japan, Manchuria and elsewhere in China, maintaining that the despatch of forces to Shantung would cause "unnecessary complications and create grave misunderstandings." It is argued that in the event of the Northerners being able to stem the Southern advance into Shantung, following the arrival of Japanese troops, "the coincidence would be taken advantage of by those with their own axes to grind." —N. C. Daily News.

POET'S CORNER.

THE SMALLER CRICKET BALL.

O! Cricket balls are smaller now,
And players find some interest
In such a fact; but how, O how
Are we to learn which balls
are best?
Must we call on the scribes to know,
And hope the scribes are
cricketers?
Can "Wanderer" prove, beyond
his crow,
That he has wisdom past his years?
Alas! I crave for expert views:
O tell me, Sir, which balls to use.

BOWLER.

MARSHAL CHANG.

WHAT HIS NEW TITLE MEANS.

CIVIL FICTION NOW GONE.

Peking, June 17.

Correspondents who have made inquiries for the title of the new office with which Marshal Chang Tso-lin will be invested by the northern warlords and which he will assume to-morrow are told that it is Generalissimo.

The question is Generalissimo of what? One reply is Generalissimo of the Ankuochun, but he has been Generalissimo of the Ankuochun for over six months, and is this another distinction without a difference? There is, however, a difference, and it involves the final disappearance of the last shadow of civilian government in Peking. Hitherto the Peking Government has derived authority from successive emergency Cabinets that have passed on power obtained originally under the Tsoo Kan constitution. After the Tuan Chi-jui interregnum, Dr. Yen, the last Premier under Tsoo Kan, reassumed office, thus regaining what was claimed was his old constitutional warrant.

This fiction is all brushed aside now, and the new Cabinet under Pan Fu will have no other authority than that residing in Chang Tso-lin's command.

Northern Armies Unified.

This change was explained to a gathering of correspondents to-day by the spokesman of the Ankuochun. He said that it amounted to a unification of command, and that the war lords came to Peking to be unified. They would go back either to-day or to-morrow to show the enemy what they could do when they were unified. The change would imply that all Northern armies had been transformed into units of the Ankuochun.

This view is hardly correct, for the Shantung Army remains the Shantung Army, with Chang Tsung-chang as its commander. Plans to do without the co-operation of Chang Tsung-chang's army have been worked out, but the Ankuochun spokesman said that it was not contemplated to draft any troops from the Peking or Hankow fronts. All commanders would be expected to defend their present lines against all comers.

In the meantime, the Government will undergo a reorganization. Several departments will be merged into one; for instance the Ministries of Navy, War and General Staff will be combined.

No Assurances from Southerners.

An Ankuochun spokesman to-day stated that in addition to political changes there would be a complete reorganization of the Ankuochun troops. Formerly, though nominally unified, the Chihli, Shantung and other allied armies had not co-operated to the fullest extent. In future all would be under a unified control.

The Southerners, he continued, had not given the Ankuochun the required assurances regarding terms of peace, so the Ankuochun had decided on a strong defensive. The spokesman emphasized that Ankuochun tactics would be purely of a defensive character for the present.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Tsung-chang had been asked to return to Shantung to-night as the Southerners had invaded Shantung, and there was a very urgent problem there as the South evidently desired to capture Shantung.

The spokesman declared that General Tang Seng-chi's troops had withdrawn from Honan and the Christian General, Feng Yushiang had withdrawn to Tungkuang, so the Honan problem was not a pressing one.

In answer to questions, the Ministries might be amalgamated for purposes of economy: the offices of the Chief of Staff to the War Ministry and to the Ministry of the Navy, for example, might be unified.

To Subjugate the Reds.

The gist of the circular telegram issued yesterday by Ankuochun leaders including Generals Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Tsung-chang, and Wu Chun-sheng, installing Marshal Chang Tso-lin in the post of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy, is as follows: "It is the desire of both the Chinese people and foreign Powers to have us subjugate the Reds. At present the Reds in the south are extremely rampant, and consequently the State is in immediate danger. This is our time to rouse ourselves to action and to render service to our country. In order to subjugate the Reds and to save the country, we must complete our military strength and strengthen our union. For this purpose we have determined to ask Marshal Chang Tso-lin to take up the post of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy. We earnestly desire that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will endeavour not to lose confidence of people on account of a trifling cause and not bring about a serious affair as a result of modesty."

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1.—Who was the author of "Arabia Deserta"?
- 2.—When were hats taxed in England?
- 3.—Who is the only British woman to be identified in the Bible?
- 4.—In what English town is there a street named commemorating a famous jockey?
- 5.—Which London street has no houses in it?
- 6.—What is Velupuk?
- 7.—What is meant by a Yarrow-borough?
- 8.—Who wrote "The Rise of the Dutch Republic"?
- 9.—Who was William the Silent?
- 10.—What is the Laocoon?
- 11.—After which battle did Flora MacDonald distinguish herself?
- 12.—What official post did John H. Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," hold?
- 13.—What great medical discovery will be marked by tercentenary celebrations next year?
- 14.—What are the Asteroids?
- 15.—Who is "Evans of the Broke"?



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Small " ... 25 "

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An antiseptic preparation for
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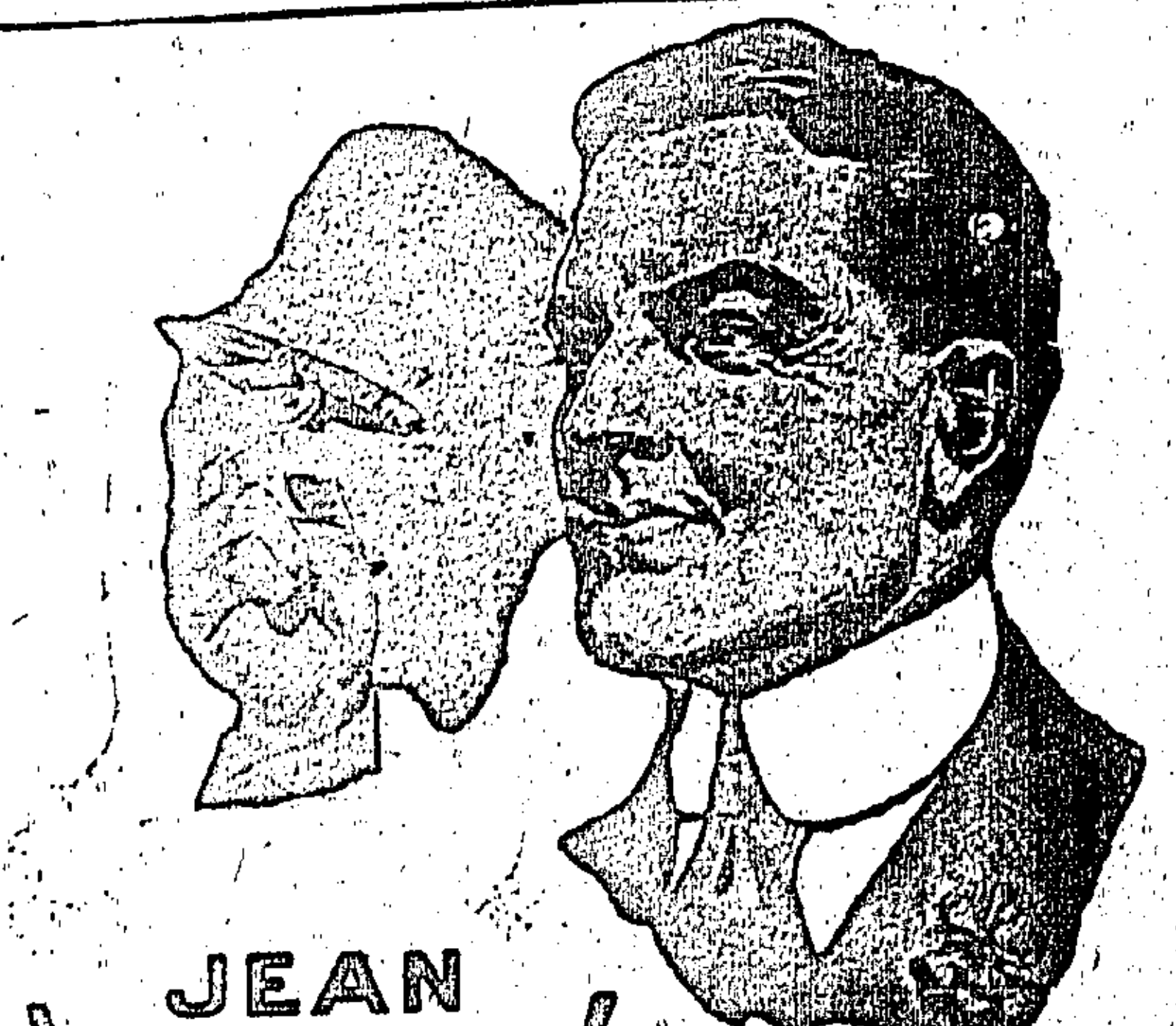
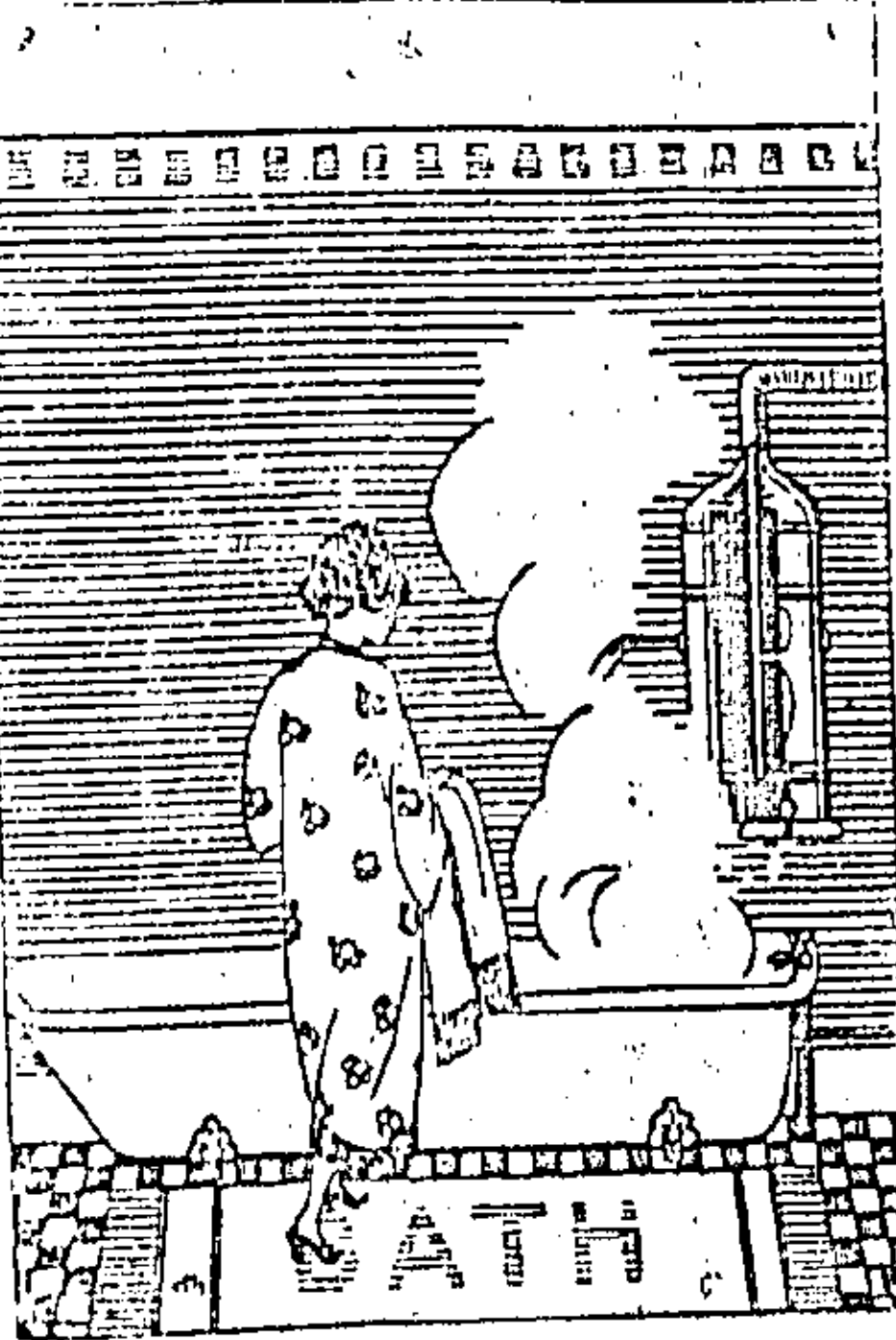
PREVENT
PRICKLY HEAT!HOT or TEPID
BATHS

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the discomfort of
prickly heat.

With a
Gas Water Heater, hot water is
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HONGKONG & CHINA GAS Co. Ltd.

Showrooms: 11, Des Voeux Road & West Point.



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TABAQUERIA FILIPINA
LEADING TOBACCONISTS IN THE FAR EAST

Three Castles

The Cigarette
of
Quality



ALSO PACKED
IN REGULAR
50s AND 20s

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

NEW RECORDS JUST RECEIVED

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.
St. George's Building, Hongkong.

FLANNELS

Cleaned quickly by special method. Our method of cleaning flannels renders them soft and fleecy and of clean bright colour—practically like new. All orders are returned promptly, and the charge is only 50 cents per pair for trousers; other articles at equally modest prices. Write for Price List describing our Service.

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DYERS & DRY CLEANERS
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ASAHI BEER

Special Brewed for Export

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., LTD.
TOKIO JAPAN

Sole Agents.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.
HONGKONG.

Shaving with Economy

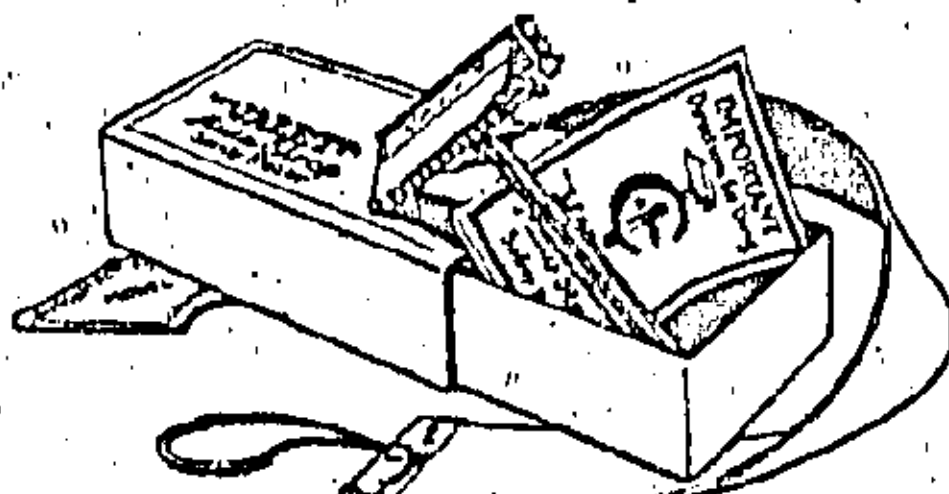


Even as sleep is necessary to man and oil to machinery so is stropping to the razor blade. Blades which are not stropped are thrown away after two or three shaves.

True this is of most razors but not of the "VALET." Ten seconds stropping each morning before shaving that's all, but sufficient to keep the blade sharp for weeks and weeks.

"VALET" Auto Strop Safety Razor

Of all dealers



For the cost of a packet of non-stropping blades you can purchase this complete "Valet" set with blade and a strop to keep it sharp.

Agents: W. R. LOXLEY & CO., HONG KONG.



YOU'RE SURE TO BACK A WINNER

If you send your clothes to us for dry-cleaning or dyeing. We specialise in renovating and pressing garments. TRY US JUST ONCE!

The International Dry-Cleaning and Dyeing Co.
16, Wyndham Street, Hongkong. 36, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Business Hours:
Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Saturday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sunday from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

JAPANESE AGAR-AGAR.

VALUE OF A SEAWEED PRODUCT.

The Commercial Secretary of the Japanese Embassy writes in the *Columbia Port Digest*:

Agar or Agar-Agar is the commercial name applied to the dried, bleached Gelatinous Extract of certain species of Red Seaweeds. The native species, Gelidium Cornutum, is the one principally employed in the manufacture of Japanese Agar-Agar.

Agar, Kanten, or Seaweed Isinglass is a very valuable and interesting product known to the Japanese; and an industry in a class by itself.

Kanten, the Japanese name for this product, is like so many of the faithful terms with which the Japanese invest common objects. It means "cold weather," and has reference to the circumstances that this article is, and can be made only during colder months. (December to February).

Agar, or Kanten, has been made since about 1760. In the early years it was simply a mass of jelly formed by the boiling of the seaweeds; but at the present time the entire output is in a more convenient form of slender Agar or bars, a manner of preparation which was taken up quite accidentally. Some soft jelly was thrown out-of-doors and overnight congealed in the shape of slender sticks, suggesting the idea of preparing it in this form.

Kanten is made from Algae of the Genus Gelidium, the principal species being G. Cornutum. The Japanese name for the plant is "Tenkusa," a contraction of "Kanten-tengusa" meaning "weed for Kanten."

The red Algae grow on rocks in relatively shallow water and are gathered from small boats, either by means of rakes with long handles or by diving. The gathering season extends from May to October—July and August are the best months.

After the seaweed has been collected it is spread upon the beach to dry and some bleaching takes place during the drying process. It is then sold to the Agar manufacturers.

Processes.

The process of manufacturing Agar is quite elaborate, although the appliances required are simple and inexpensive.

1. The first step is the removal of all foreign matter from the masses of the dry Algae. This is accomplished by beating and pounding the weed until most of the shells, sand and other foreign matter is removed. Further cleaning is effected by washing the Algae in cool, fresh water.

2. The wet Algae or Tengusa is spread out to dry in flakes with bamboo tops, through which the water drains. The seaweed is then alternately wet by sprinkling with water, and dried in the sun until it is bleached nearly colourless.

3. As the drying and bleaching progress, the Algae become matted together, and form loose meshed sheets. These sheets are loosely rolled and as required are boiled in fresh water in a large iron kettle, placed over a specially constructed oven or furnace. The boiling extracts the Gelatine and a thick, pulpy mass results. From the boiling kettle the jelly is strained or filtered through coarse cloths into a vat or tank, this preliminary straining being followed by a more thorough straining through linen bags of finer mesh. These bags are placed in a crib, and squeezed by means of a lever, the jelly falling into a large vat under the press.

4. From the vat the jelly is poured into wooden trays to cool. When cold, a firm jelly is produced which the Japanese call "Tokoroten."

5. At a certain stage of the cooling and hardening process, the contents of the trays are cut into pieces of uniform size, in order to facilitate handling. The cutting is done by means of oblong iron frames, adapted to the shape of the trays, divided into squares of various sizes. One face of the frame has sharpened edges and the cutting is done by inserting the frame along one side of the tray and drawing it horizontally through the jelly.

6. The bars are then put into a wooden box slightly larger and with a coarse wire grating over the lower end. A wooden piston with a broad end, sets into this box and is pushed against the bar of jelly, forcing it through the grating in the form of slender sticks.

7. The sticks and bars of hardening jelly are arranged in regular rows on flakes occupying an exposed position on a mountain or hillside. The congealing requires from one to three days, according to wind and temperature, and a further drying of three to four days is usually allowed.

8. The thoroughly dried pieces are trimmed to uniform lengths and baled for shipment.

9. The season during which Agar is manufactured is limited to the winter months. Moreover, fair weather is required for the thawing and drying of the frozen Gela-

DOCTOR'S FATAL ERROR.

GAS FROM WRONG CYLINDER.

A mistake made by Mr. Rubens Wade, an anaesthetist, in giving to a patient gas from the wrong cylinder, because the distinctive colouring of the cylinders was not continued up to the top but only down the sides, was explained at an inquest held by Dr. Danford Thomas, deputy coroner for the City of London. The inquest concerned the death of Mrs. Isabel Emma Waghorn, aged 35, of Bruce-road, Barnet, who died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr. Levick, the house surgeon, said an anaesthetic had been given to the patient for an operation, and a few minutes later she showed signs of failure. Efforts to restore animation, including heart massage, were tried for seventy-five minutes, without success.

Sir Bernard Spillbury, the pathologist, who made a post-mortem examination, stated that the woman was quite healthy, and the operation that she was to have had was often quite successful. The cause of death was asphyxia from carbon dioxide gas, which was given sometimes in small quantities as a stimulant. In this case it caused collapse of the lungs.

Dr. Wade, one of the hospital anaesthetists, said that during the past twenty years he had given about 20,000 anaesthetics. It was his first administration that day.

He commenced with gas and oxygen, and unfortunately turned on carbon dioxide instead of nitrous oxide gas. A small quantity of carbon dioxide was sometime used. He used eighty parts of carbon dioxide to twenty parts of oxygen, instead of eighty parts of nitrous oxide to twenty parts of oxygen. The dioxide cylinders were painted green down the sides and black on top, and his mistake occurred through his standing up and looking at the cylinder from above instead of from the side. It was purely his mistake that caused the death of the patient.

The Coroner: The mistake might have occurred at other times?

Dr. Wade: Yes, the cylinders should be green right up to the top, and there should be a different tap. He realised his mistake in three minutes, and before the patient was in extremis, and he at once asked for strychnine. Everything humanly possible was done for her.

Sir Bernard Spillbury said that Dr. Wade's explanation would account for everything he found.

Recording a verdict of death from misadventure, the coroner said it was a very serious matter. The hospital steward was in court, and no doubt he would see that such a mistake did not happen again. Dr. Wade admitted that he made a mistake, and there was no evidence of negligence.

Its Uses.

The best known use of Agar is in the treatment of chronic constipation. Agar is widely prescribed by the medical profession and increasingly by those who need correction of their diet where constipation is present.

Mineral oil has always held a leading position for use in the correction of constipation. The average user, however, complains of its nauseating effect, griping and leakage.

Of late, mineral oil emulsions have been developed. These contain a maximum amount of Agar-Agar.

This form of preparation is easily palatable and dependable, being equally recommended in the correction of constipation.

The following represents the range of uses of this product in the commercial world:

Pharmaceutical Art—
Adhesive Dressings.
Laxative.
Used in combination with stomach and intestinal remedies.
Cold Creams.
Suppositories.
Can be used with Phenolphthalein and Cascara, etc.
Castor oil can be incorporated with it so that the nauseating effect will be covered.
Culture Media in Bacteriological Work.

Food Uses—
In Cereal Foods.
Jellies, Preserves and Jams.
Salad Dressing.
Confectionery (Candies, etc.)
Pastries.
Thickener in Soups.
Used in articles of food in place of starch or animal gelatin.

Industrial Uses—
Clarifying Purposes.
Gly-paper.
Soap.
Water-proof Cloth and Paper.
Furnishes Lustre for Paper, Paint and Varnishes.
Preserving Food in Canning Industries.
Explosives.
Isinglass.
Hectographs.
Sizing in Silk Industry.
Packing Fish or Meat when low temperature is needed.
Stencil Patterns in Art.

"FILTHY MILK."

FARMERS' RETORT TO SIR K. WOOD.

Sir Kingsley Wood—The origin of a great many diseases, particularly the disease of tuberculosis in children, could be traced to bad and filthy milk.

Mr. T. Baxter (president of the National Farmers' Union)—My report is that a good many more cases of consumption would be found due to children not taking sufficient milk. I object to public men getting up and suggesting that the milk in this country is either bad or filthy.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, made the statement first given at a luncheon of the Milk Recording Societies at the Holborn Restaurant recently. Sir Kingsley had to leave the luncheon early, and did not hear the reply made subsequently by Mr. Baxter.

After using the words quoted, Mr. Baxter said:—The farmers of this country are endeavouring to give the public the very best milk supply that can possibly be produced. I don't hesitate to say that no farmers in the world are giving more attention to this matter than British farmers.

Sir Kingsley Wood had explained that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was desirous of avoiding any suggestion that the Ministry of Health was a departmental dictatorship. Rather did he desire it should co-operate with societies such as their own. They wanted farmers to realise it was good business to provide clean milk, and possess healthy rather than diseased cows. They were anxious to find some speedy test which would show definitely whether milk contained tubercular bacilli.

Lord Stanley, M.P., who presided at the annual meeting which preceded the luncheon, told the members who had been bemoaning the hard times for agriculture that protection and subsidies for agriculture were "off the map." The Government could only assist by doing small things.

Lord Desborough was elected president of the Societies, in succession to Lord Stanley.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

A CURIOUS FRENCH CLAIM.

In connexion with M. Doumergue's visit to England a claim is now made that when he was greeted by the National Anthem of France and England he listened to two French hymns, since, according to M. Piere Soulaire, writing in the *Figaro*, our "God Save the King" is, both in words and music, of French origin.

Credit for its composition has hitherto been divided between Dr. John Bull, who in 1619 composed an "ayre" on which it may have been based, and Henry Carey, who first sang it in 1740 as a hymn of his own composition. M. Soulaire declares, however, that it was written by J. B. Lulli at the request of Madame de Maintenon, and was sung for the first time, by pupils to the "great entry" of Louis XIV. into the Chapel of St. Cyr. The words of the hymn as sung by Madame de Maintenon's proteges were:

"Grand Dieu sauvez le Roi,
Grand Dieu vengez le Roi,
Vive le Roi!
Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voie ses ennemis toujours soumis."

And at this time it may be noted the principal enemies of the "Roi Soleil" were the English. According to M. Soulaire, Handel, hearing the hymn and being struck by its majesty and inspiration, made a note of it, and as he lived in London at that time presented it to George I., omitting to mention that its author was a Frenchman.



Never eat apples if your doctor is good looking.

SINGAPORE TRAGEDY.

DEATH FROM OVER EXERTION.

The death of a well-known member of the Singapore American Community, Mr. Stanley Blair Chamberlain, occurred very tragically at his flat in Amber Mansions last week. Mrs. Chamberlain, who had left her husband in apparently good health at 1 a.m. woke up at 6.30 a.m. to find him sitting in his chair with a book in his lap, dead.

The coroner, Lt.-Col. Hope Falkner, held an inquest at the flat. Mrs. Justine Daphne Chamberlain, the wife of the deceased, said that at 8.30 p.m. the previous day her husband left their flat to play tennis. He played two sets, the last being a very strenuous one. After the game he was very much exhausted and had the usual drinks—nothing excessive. He then played bridge. He appeared to be in excellent spirits and returned home with her shortly after nine o'clock. Three or four friends called at their flat and they had dinner at hour later, and afterwards played cards until midnight. Mr. Chamberlain had three cocktails and a whiskey soda. He was a very temperate man and never drank unless friends came in. After midnight he felt uncomfortable and sick. He went to sleep about 1 a.m. Witness slept until about 6.30 a.m. and when she awoke she missed her husband. She searched for him and found him sitting in a chair on the verandah, with a book on his knee. She telephoned for medical assistance.

The coroner returned a verdict of death through natural causes, namely, cardiac failure following sudden exertion.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was 31 years of age, came to Singapore six years ago as the representative of the Fisk Rubber Co. He was President of the Singapore American Association last year. He was due to go on leave to America in a few weeks.

PROPERTY SALE.

THREE HOUSES REALISE \$137,000.

A bid of \$50,000 was offered by an intended purchaser, during the course of the auction of Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central and No. 1A, Stanley Street, by Mr. E. V. M. de Sousa at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon.

The property consists of Section A of Inland Lot No. 17 together with the buildings thereon known as Nos. 38 and 40 Queen's Road Central and No. 1A Stanley Street with a total area of about 3,765 square feet.

In response to the auctioneer, a Japanese gentleman opened the

BRITISH AGENT AT VLADIVOSTOK.

LEAVES AFTER SPLIT WITH SOVIET.

Manila, June 16. The break between Great Britain and Soviet Russia is responsible for the arrival of an official party in Manila yesterday.

Mr. G. P. Paton, British assistant agent, who for the past seven years has been acting as consul for Great Britain at Vladivostok, arrived here aboard the s.s. Glendara, accompanied by Mrs. Paton, his secretary, Mr. Hugh Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, and his stenographer, Mrs. Palmau and her two children.

The arrival of this party in Manila is due to the order issued by Sir Austen Chamberlain, severing relations between Great Britain and Russia. The order was issued May 27 and gave the Russian representative in London a ten day notice to vacate his office. This automatically required British agents to leave Russia within ten days.

"The Glendara was the only vessel on which we could leave Siberia within our time limit," Mr. Paton told a *Bulletin* representative last night. "The Glendara left on June 6 and we were ordered by the London office to be out of the country by June 7."

Mr. Paton explained that the action taken by Sir Austen Chamberlain affected the British mission at three places in Russia. There was a large staff on duty at the mission headquarters, Moscow, also a branch mission at Leningrad (old St. Petersburg), in addition to the post he vacated at Vladivostok.

The British government first sent Mr. Paton to Russia in 1918. He was sent to Vladivostok in 1920 when the local "white" government was still in control. The Soviet government was established in Siberia in October, 1922.

When asked concerning the circumstances on which the relationship between the two countries was severed Mr. Paton said: "I am sorry that I cannot tell you all I know. Likely I could say many things about Siberia and Russia and even northern China that would be new and interesting to your readers but I am like any other government agent, I dare not do it."

Mr. Paton and party will remain in Manila until they have been advised from London. He expects to be assigned to another post within a few days.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Mail* states that a punitive expedition will be despatched against the murderers of the explorer Destienne. His German companion, Grimm, and an escort of riflemen, were also murdered, the party being surprised while motoring in mid-Sahara.

bidding with \$50,000, which was immediately doubled by a second bidder. Thereafter bids ranging from \$5,000 to \$1,000 were made. At \$137,000 the lots were knocked down to Mr. Tao Tsz-ving.

VETERAN VOLUNTEER.

A VOYAGE TO CHINA TO JOIN UP.

A war record in British and other armies extending over 50 years' service in four major campaigns, including the Boxer Rebellion, and eight war medals, form no deterrent to H. W. Coulter, 63-year old soldier, who left Vancouver on May 10, for Shanghai, to offer his services to General Duncan commander of the British forces and who arrived on June 2.

Mr. Coulter, says the *N. C. D. News*, came from Montreal, having paid his fare through to Shanghai with all the money he possessed. He travelled on the Yogen Maru, and hopes to secure a position in the Second Coldstream Guards.

Egyptian Battles.

Born in Quebec, where his father was stationed as a sergeant in the garrison of the Citadel, Mr. Coulter began his army career at an early age, joining the Royal Artillery in 1876, and going to Egypt with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1882. He took part in many of the important battles, including Ramleh, El Medfar, Tel-el-Mutta, Tel-el-Kebir, and the march to Khartoum.

He was one of the survivors of the Bloody Sunday Fight, March 22, 1885, when a galling gun jammed and the British square was broken. On the occasion a terrific hand-to-hand conflict and bayonet charge saved the day, he said.

Boxer Campaign.

Mr. Coulter was in Peking when the Boxer Rebellion broke out. He immediately joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as a volunteer and served in six major engagements, including the relief of the British Legation. Discharged after the end of the fighting in China, he went to Manila, where he was in the United States forces for over a year.

In October 1914, after several years at sea, Mr. Coulter landed in London, and, because of his age, first joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps, later transferring to the Canadian Field Artillery. In 1917, discharged as unfit for military service, he joined the Royal Engineers, where he remained until the Armistice, after which he was for 18 months in an Australian special service detachment, finally returning to Canada in 1920.

"As a climax to a colourful career, Mr. Coulter accomplished the feat of walking across Canada from Vancouver to Halifax in 1921, in 128 days. This tramp, he said, was a protest against an unwarranted sentence of field punishment meted out to him in France. He crossed to England and petitioned the King for a review of his case.

STEVEDORE STRIKE EFFECTS.

MANILA OBTAINS AID FROM NAVY.

VESSELS SLIGHTLY DELAYED.

Manila, June 16. Approximately 100 stevedores from the Cavite navy yards, and 200 local inexperienced men, are handling the job of unloading the cargo of the President Taft, which arrived in Manila yesterday afternoon. The Cavite workmen were brought to Manila upon the arrival of the liner and in response to a radio from Captain C. M. Cochrane, master of the Taft.

More than half of the 5,360 tons cargo brought to Manila, by the Taft was consigned to the Cavite naval station. All of it comprises an allotment of supplies for the 5,000 American marines at Tientsin, and as fast as it is unloaded from the Taft, barges are taking the cargo to Cavite where it is being loaded on the transport Henderson.

Confronted with a stevedore strike upon arrival, the master of the Taft sent a radio to Rear-Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle, commander at Cavite, saying that it would be necessary for the navy to unload its own stores. The radio further stated, according to naval officials, that if the marine stores "were not unloaded by Cavite workmen, the Taft would be forced to carry them on to Hongkong."

The message from the Taft was received at Cavite late in the morning and, 44 stevedores under Commander W. D. Sharp, supply officer at the navy yard, were ferried to the Taft, anchored outside the breakwater. They were brought to Pier 7 by the Taft. More stevedores were brought from Cavite later in the afternoon, bringing the total of workmen from the yards to 100.

The 300 stevedores now on the job have been divided into nine crews and the work of unloading the Taft is progressing rapidly. With the exception of the bosses, the Manila workers are inexperienced, but they went to work with sufficient willingness to assure early completion of the task. The unloading will be finished today.

Police on Guard.

In order to prevent possible interference on the part of striking longshoremen with the work of discharging the cargo on board the President Taft, a large number of secret service operatives were in evidence at the pier and along the waterfront.

As late as 9 o'clock last night, regular inspections were made by the police department and the secret service for the purpose of checking on the affected district. No reports, however, were made relative to any disorder, and the strike continued to be peaceful.

A T. Simmie, president of the Luzon Stevedoring company, declared last night to the *Daily Bulletin* that his firm will not grant the demands submitted by the striking stevedores for the increase of the present scale of wages.

Leaders of the striking workmen were informed by the *Bulletin* of the statement made by Mr. Simmie, and the reply came that the acceptance of this wage demand by the Luzon Stevedoring company, will continue to be the main demand of the labourers.

While talk about another strike by labourers in the employ of other marine cargo contractors were heard among the Luzon workers throughout the day, up to a late hour last night no new conflict had developed.

Manila, June 17.

By unanimous acclaim, more than four hundred stevedores have voted to ignore the decision of their employers, and arrived at an agreement among themselves not to resume relations with the company until their main demand, for the one peso increase of the regular wage scale, had been granted.

The strikers announced last night that a mass meeting will take place 9 a.m. Sunday (June 18) at the Parild theatre, at which matters pertaining to the conflict will be discussed in greater detail. At the meeting, a permanent committee to direct the course of the strike will be appointed, and a man will be designated as leader of the entire strike.

The outstanding incident during the meeting last night was the vigorous refusal of the striking stevedores to accept a proposal submitted by Mr. Cruz, looking toward a temporary settlement of the controversy. He proposed that the strikers resume their work with the Luzon Stevedoring company pending a definite adjustment of the demand for the increase in their wages.



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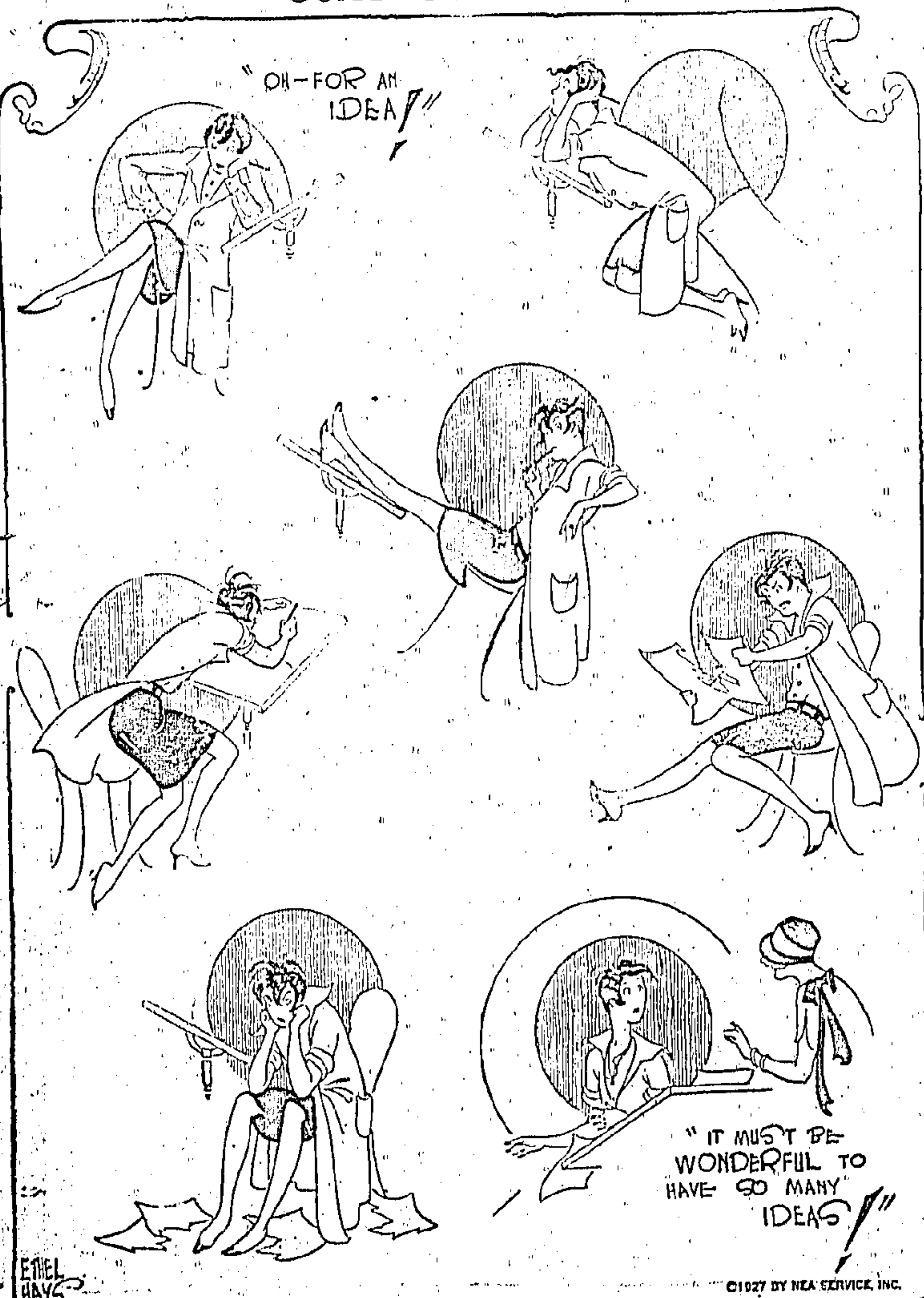
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"IT MUST BE WONDERFUL TO HAVE SO MANY IDEAS!"

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at the

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(SCOTTISH RIFLES)

By kind permission of Lt. Col. F.B. Ferrers, D.S.O.,
Commanding, and officers.

THE OPENING CONCERT

will be held on

SATURDAY, JUNE 25th at 9.30 p.m.

A REAL MUSICAL TREAT IN AN IDEAL SETTING

Admission:— \$1.50

SERVICE MEN IN UNIFORM HALF PRICE

In the event of inclement weather the concert will be held in the
Lee Theatre adjoining the Gardens.



Good food is closely related to good health, consequently we are very careful to see that the foods we buy are of good quality and in good condition.

But our care should not cease there, for the preservation of foods after we buy them is of equal importance. Unless they are safely preserved, they can quickly become a menace to health.

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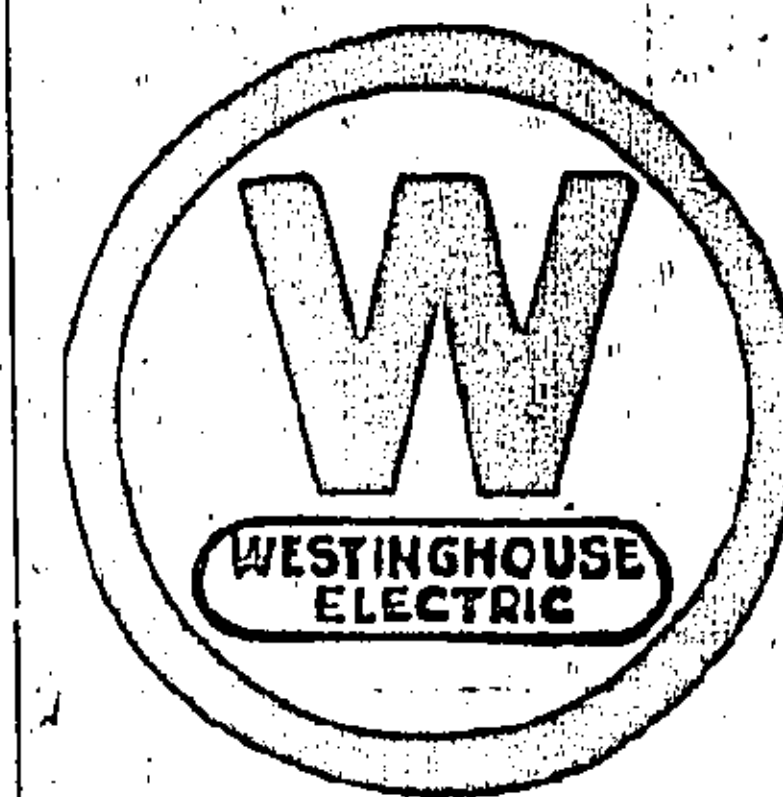


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and yourself by forcing it to take castor oil or other ill-tasting laxative medicine? Baby's Own Tablets are the modern substitute for such nauseous doses. They are the very medicine the child requires, and in such form that to administer it is as simple as giving a drink of water. They are specific for those minor ailments of infancy and childhood which were formerly treated with drastic remedies.

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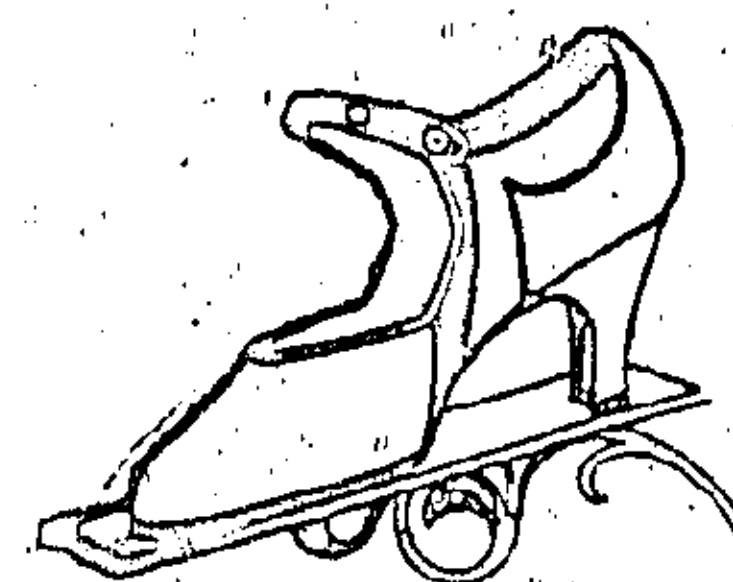
accomplish all that castor oil can do where the digestive tract is deranged—more in fact, since they do not leave the child exhausted with the struggle against taking medicine. Invaluable in relieving teething pains, though guaranteed to contain no narcotics. Of enormous assistance in the treatment of worms. Of chemists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



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Japanese Shoe Expert.
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AND CASES A SPECIALITY

Hongkong Hotel Building,
Queen's Road Central,

CASTLE PEAK TRAGEDY.

A GRIM CRIME RECALLED.

A story which reads like a novel was recounted by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, assistant Crown Solicitor, before Mr. R. E. Lindsay yesterday.

He was prosecuting in a case in which a Chinese was charged with murdering his wife. Close attention was accorded him as he slowly reconstructed the events which led up to the murder and the subsequent movements of the accused man.

Twenty years ago the accused and his murdered wife were in a remote Chinese village a little distance to the West of Canton. A year of happy married life was spent before the accused shipped himself away together with a number of others to America to make his fortune. He returned after a separation of twelve years and rejoined his wife, living together in a house in High Street in Sham Shui Po. A couple of years later he bought a piece of land in the San Hoi district near Castle Peak and there built a superior type of Chinese house.

The Triangle.

That was about seven years ago. The couple to all outward appearances were quite happy and it came as a surprise to those who knew them, that the man should, after staying a year at the house, take a concubine who lived in Cheung Sha Wan in Sham Shui Po.

It seems that the man's wife and his concubine did not get on together and in order to please both parties they lived separately.

Coming to the actual events which preceded the murder, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that at the beginning of April the household at Castle Peak consisted of the defendant, his wife, their three children, two boys and a girl, and a *mui tsai*.

On April 6, immediately after the morning meal the *mui tsai* was instructed to take two children to the hillside to pick for cones. An hour later the defendant himself arrived at the hillside bringing with him the third child. Still later several other villagers arrived. Whilst they were their work a heavy rainstorm came on and the villagers ran down to the defendant's house to take shelter. They were friends of the deceased woman and they called her by name, but there was no reply and the husband quickly told the villagers that she had gone for a walk. The house appeared to have closed up and all the people, including the children, had to take shelter on the verandah.

Mui Tsai Searches.

When the rain subsided and the villagers had gone the defendant gave ten cents to the *mui tsai* to buy cakes. On the girl's return she noticed that the house had been opened by the man, who after taking over the cakes from her, went out.

After he had gone, the girl, who was evidently curious about the whereabouts of her mistress, began to search the house, the main building of which had a sort of attic on it and there were also outhouses attached, one on each side.

Ascending the stairs leading to the attic, she noticed that they were wet, as if they had recently been washed. When she got to the attic, she noticed that a rope was hanging from a nail in the roof. The floor space under the rope also appeared to have been washed.

She went to the outhouse on the right of the building and found the door closed. Entering through a window, however, she saw two large baskets, one inverted over the other as though forming a lid. She raised the lid a little and saw her mistress huddled up in the basket with a rope around her neck. The *mui tsai* was so terrified that she went back to the living house immediately. When the defendant came in shortly after she was so frightened that she said nothing about it.

That same night after the *mui tsai* had gone to bed she heard the defendant cough and the cough seemed to come from the next room where she had seen her mistress in a basket. At seven the next morning on entering the kitchen she found the defendant drying his clothing by the fire.

Story of Flight.

The deceased woman was a member of the Christian Church at San Hoi. The Minister met the defendant in the Main Street of San Hoi and the defendant enquired of the Minister whether he had heard that his wife had run away to Hongkong. That was the first suggestion that the defendant had made that his wife had absconded. The same day he told the *mui tsai* that he would go to Hongkong to see if a certain friend knew where his wife had absconded to. Evidence would be brought, however, to be shown that he never asked anybody in Hongkong as to the whereabouts of his wife.

The day after the supposed visit to Hongkong, the defendant, his concubine, and her sister came to the San Hoi village and they

COST OF WORKLESS IN 1926.

£50,200,000 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

According to the report for 1926 of the Ministry of Labour, published last month, the average weekly number of persons paid unemployment benefit was 1,046,800.

The average weekly payment per head of persons actually drawing benefit during the year was 18s. 6d. In all benefit amounting to £50,201,758 was paid.

Towards the end of 1925 and the beginning of 1926, the report states, there was a decided downward tendency in the number of cases of fraud. Coincident, however, with the large increase in unemployment in the latter part of 1926 the number of cases increased, although the total for the year was substantially lower than in 1925.

The number of persons prosecuted during 1926 was 1750, or 146 a month, compared with 2045 in 1925—an average of 169 a month.

The cost of the administration of unemployment insurance in 1925-26 was £4,822,000, and in 1926-27 £4,650,000.

packed their clothing, mosquito nets and bedding and the next day the whole party left the village and took up their residence at the concubine's house in Cheung Sha Wan. From that time the defendant went once a week to Castle Peak to look after his affairs.

Saying Face.

On April 27, three weeks after the disappearance of the deceased woman, the defendant called on her brother, a cobbler in Sham Shui Po and asked him if he had heard the news that his wife had absconded with a certain man, whose name he gave. On May 7 he called again on his brother-in-law and said that he no longer suspected the man he had previously mentioned but named a certain brick layer who he claimed was responsible for his wife's running away. The brother-in-law suggested calling in the Police and also offering a reward but the defendant put off these suggestions as worthless and likely to cost him "face."

A month after the murder a Chinese detective met the defendant at Castle Peak and having heard of his wife's supposed escape enquired why the defendant had not sought the aid of the authorities. The defendant simply replied that his wife was in Hongkong, and went away.

The brother of the deceased woman by this time had his suspicions aroused and on May 16 proceeded to Castle Peak to make enquiries about his sister. He enquired at the Police station whether the defendant had made any report, and was told that there had been no report. The woman's brother then made an official report at the Central Police Station on May 19.

The defendant was arrested outside his house at Cheung Sha

MOSQUITOES NOT A NUISANCE.

ANSWER TO COURT PETITION AT PAISLEY.

That mosquitoes are not a public nuisance was the defence raised at Paisley Sheriff Court in answer to a petition by the Upper District Committee of the County of Renfrew against the trustees of the late William Allan Woodrope. The petitioners wish to have it declared that there exists on the lands of Muirend a nuisance within the Public Health Act because the ditches are in such a condition as to be the breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Doctors in practice at Muirend and Cathcart said they had been consulted by people in the district for mosquito bites.

Dr. George Buchanan, medical officer for the county of Renfrew, said he had suggested that the ditches should be sprayed with oil to make a film on the surface of the water and so prevent the larvae coming to the surface to breathe. The offer was turned down.

According to Dr. W. G. Gunn, assistant medical officer for Glasgow, the ditches in the district of Muirend were the best breeding grounds he had found in Scotland. The hearing was adjourned.

Wan. He made some effort to escape, but was eventually overpowered.

Discovery of Corpses.

Nearly all the ground around the house was dug up, but without result. On May 23 the police found a pair of trousers in the middle of a mud pond in front of the house, and the *mui tsai* identified them as belonging to her mistress.

A reward was offered for the finding of the body and on May 26 a native of the place who had been searching the hillside in the hope of getting the reward diverted his attention to a sand pit at the rear of the house. He noticed a spot that looked soft and began to burrow with his hands. Presently he came upon some human hair and a little further on he saw a head. He left the spot and communicated with the police.

They dug the woman up and she was identified by the *mui tsai* and a relation as the mud there, a red slimy mixture, kept the body more or less mummified.

There was a rope round the woman's neck and another around her waist. Mr. Whyte-Smith remarked that it was rather significant that the rope was of the same kind as that which was hanging from the nail. An extra coil of similar rope was found in the outhouse where the *mui tsai* had seen the body in a basket.

Dr. Dovey performed a post mortem examination of the body. The organs were much shrivelled and he failed to find the cause of death. There was no evidence of external injuries except a groove round the neck, which went completely round. The groove was so complete in fact that it negatived the idea of suicide.

ALLEGED "DISLOYAL DOCTRINES"

BISHOP OF LONDON ATTACKED.

London, May 10.—The Bishop of London (Dr. Ingram) has returned from Australia and New Zealand to meet a violent attack on the part of Sir W. Joynson-Hicks.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Church League, the Home Secretary accused the Bishop of filling the diocese of London with men with disloyal doctrines on reformation.

Cries of "Throw him out of the Church; that is the best thing to do with him."

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: "No, no, I don't want to say hard words against his Lordship, but I want the Bishops to realise that we have our rights just as they have theirs."

Continuing, he said that Churchmen were asked to accept the new Prayer Book as a compromise for the sake of peace, but the Bishops should give an assurance that the present revision would be final. Thus far no such assurance had been forthcoming. "Let the Bishops say that the reformation was the work of God in the Church and we will help them to keep the peace."

because if death had been the result of hanging one would have expected a break in the circle where the rope would rise at the point of suspension. The woman appeared to be in good health and the examination disclosed nothing that was inconsistent with the theory that death was due to strangulation and that it was sudden.

The stomach was sent to Mr. Dovey for analysis and he found no poison in the stomach which could not be attributed to natural causes. The analyst would say that he had found nothing inconsistent with the theory that poison of a certain kind might have been used.

Mr. Whyte-Smith contended that the rope seen by the *mui tsai* was first planted by the defendant so that he could attach the body of the murdered woman on to it later and give the semblance that she hung herself. Something unforeseen, however, had caused the defendant to change his plans.

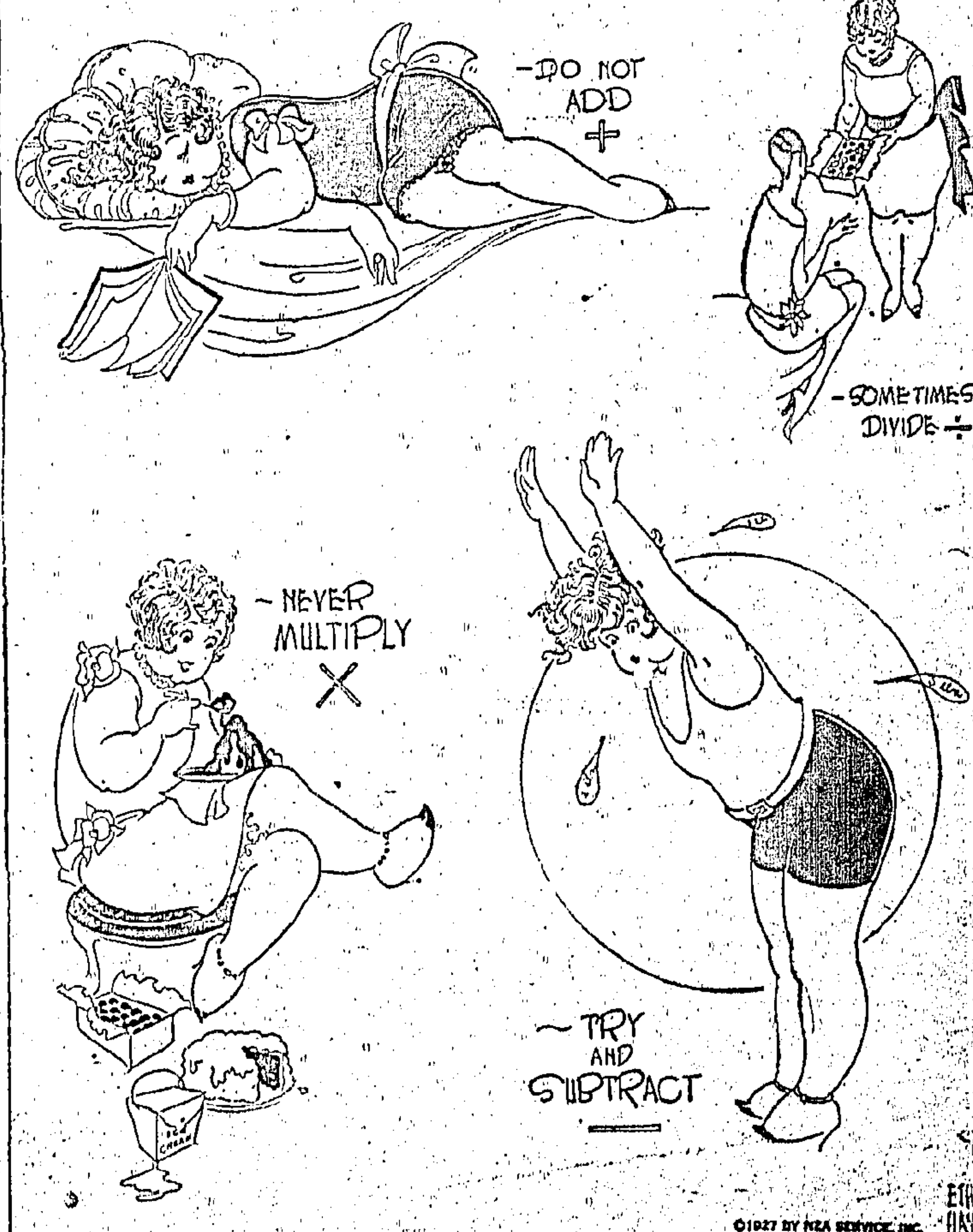
With regard to the washing on the floor Mr. Whyte-Smith said he could not bring forward any argument but could only make a suggestion. The medical evidence seemed to point against bloodshed, therefore there could not be blood stains to wash off. The possibility was that washing was to clean up excretion which might have been the result of fright.

Mr. Whyte-Smith concluded: "My case, your Worship is that the deceased woman was either strangled, poisoned or murdered by some other way by the husband."

Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask is defending.

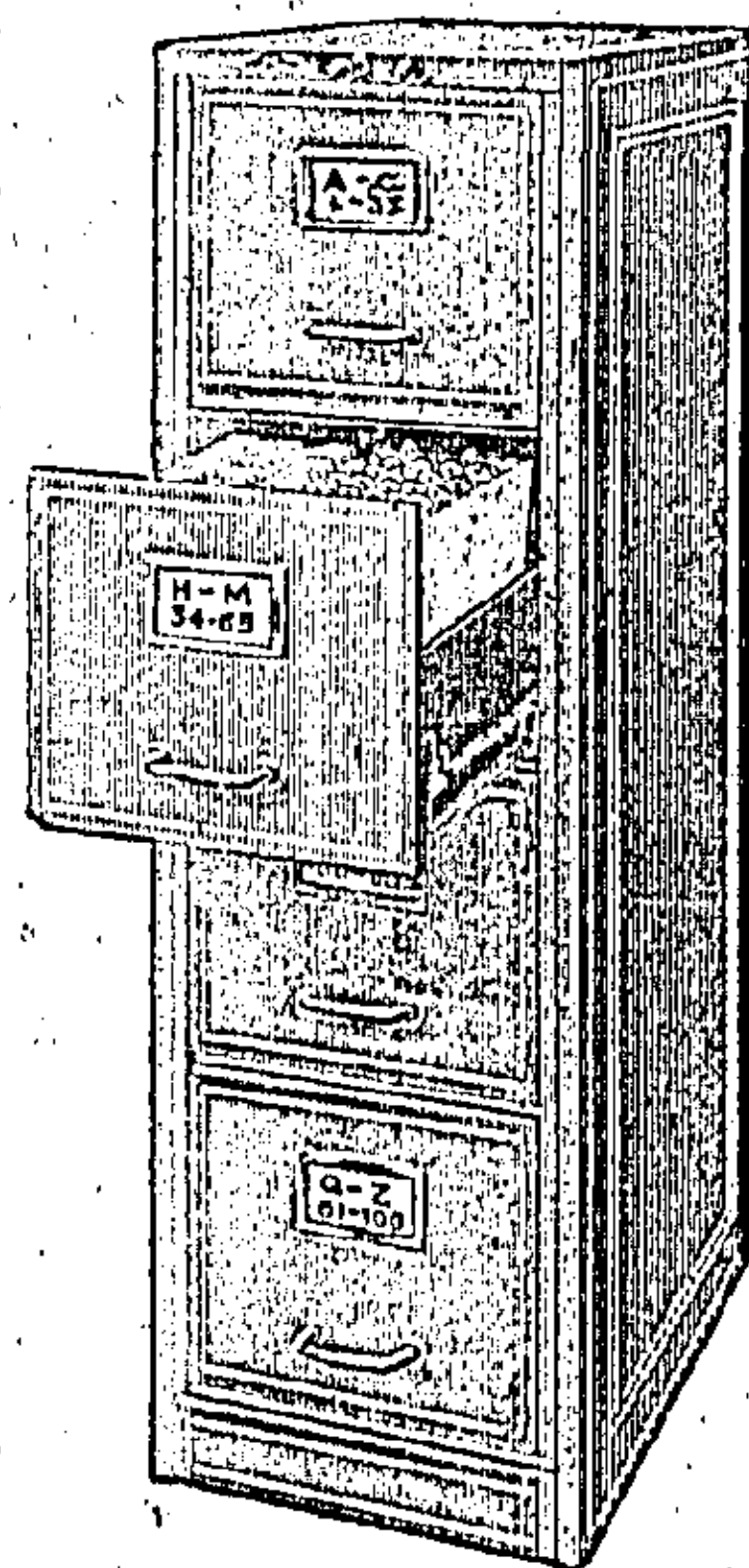
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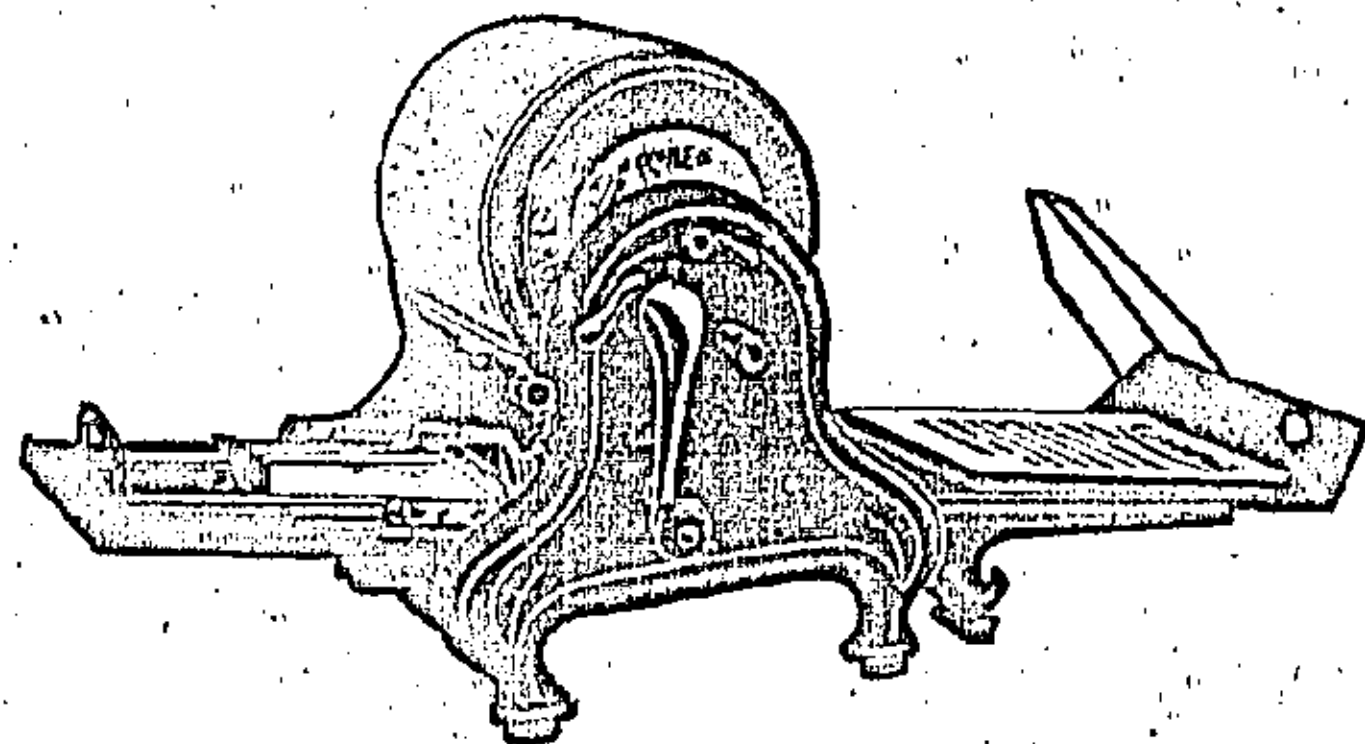


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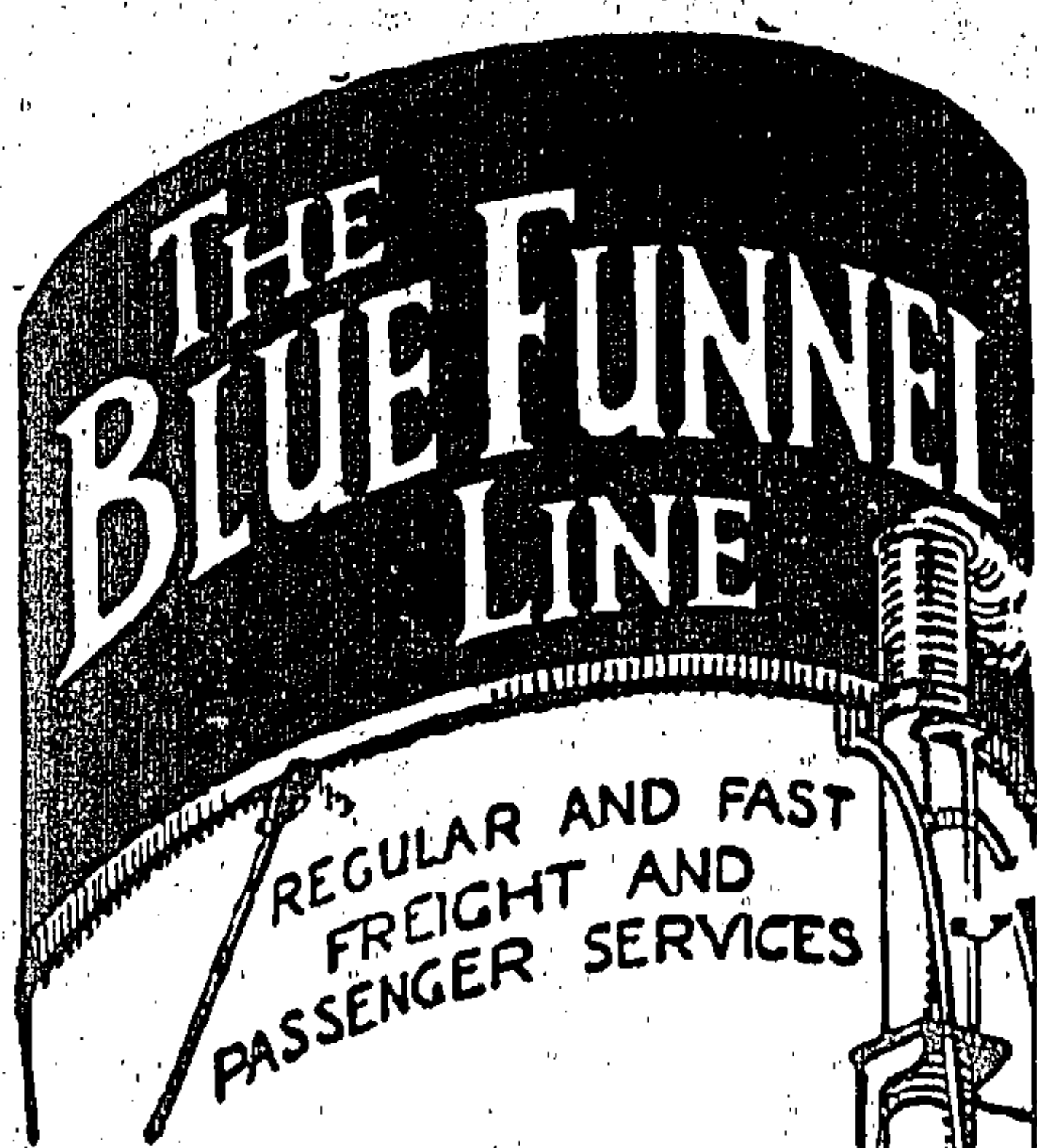
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Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'hmptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'hmptn Oct. 7
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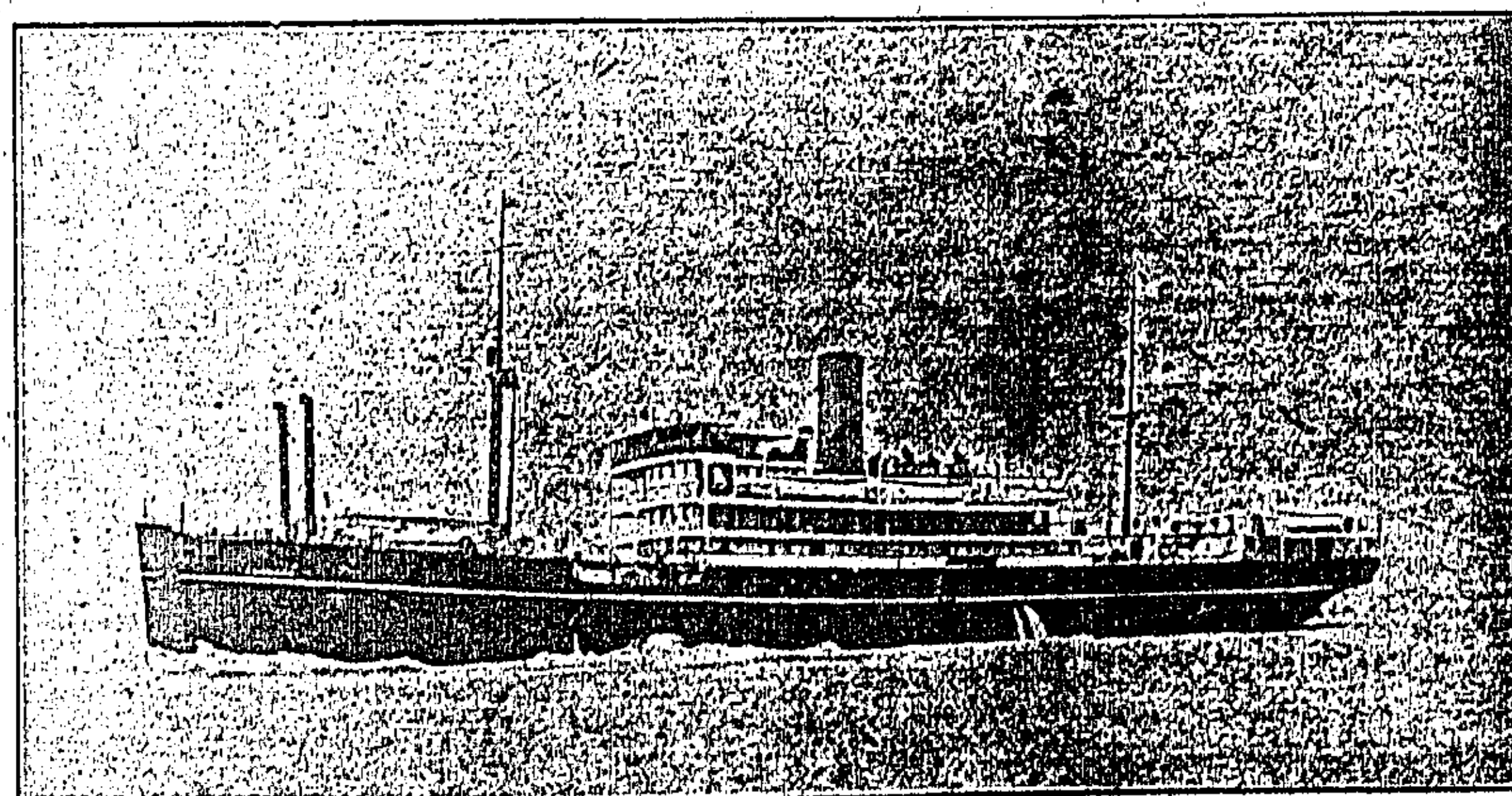
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	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurs.
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July.	Island, Townsville, B'hane.
TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and

Hongkong to Australia.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'lo, Cebu, Kolumbug, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

Frequent connections from Australia via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers or Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
TAKLIWA	7,936	22 June, 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	24 June, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TILAWA	10,006	2nd July.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
ARAFURA	6,000	5th July.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
*NOVARA	6,989	6th July.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KASHGAR	9,005	8th July.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

*Will not take passengers northwards.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Agents. P. & O. Bldg., Connaught Rd., C.

GLEN LINE.

Fare Hongkong to London £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE" (Via Oran)	8th July.
Steamship "PIMBROOKSHIRE" (Via Oran)	27th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	24th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLEN GARRY"	21st Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "GLENIFFER"	24th June.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	7th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	26th July.
Motor Vessel "GLEN GARRY"	4th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	18th Sept.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
 AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

JOIN SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "AGAPENOR"	via Suez Canal	3rd July.
S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER"	via Suez Canal	14th July.
S.S. "HELENUS"	via Suez Canal	31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	via Suez Canal	14th Aug.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owner's option.

Subject to Change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

Hongkong & Canton. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination. Steamer. Sailings.

TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hopsang	Wed. 22nd June at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Thurs. 23rd June at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Fri. 24th June at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwaisang	Sun. 26th June at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Sun. 26th June at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing Mon. 27th June at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang	Wed. 29th June at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Wed. 29th June at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via Amoy Moji & Kobe Laisang	Fri. 1st July at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN Swatow & S'hai Hangsang	Sun. 3rd July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Amoy	Chakaang Tues. 5th July at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Namsang Fri. 8th July at 3 p.m.
OSAKA Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe Hopsang	Tues. 12th July at 7 a.m.

For freight or passage apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 215. Central

General Managers

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia.—
 Mr. G. Bartley, Mrs. F. M. Bayot, Mr. F. Bayot, Mr. C. W. Guan, Mr. E. S. Lao, Mr. C. Ma, Mr. P. G. Cheong, Mr. S. Yang, Mr. F. Gispert, Mr. I. H. Gaur, Mr. F. Kennedy, Mr. E. Levy, Mr. R. R. Marsh, Mr. F. R. Maass, Mr. L. A. Parker, Mrs. W. A. Stevenson, Miss B. V. Anderson, Rev. Mother Agathe, Mr. C. Cheung, Mr. C. Chin, Mr. S. Hayashi, Mr. K. Wong, Mr. P. A. Leonardo, Mr. M. Mondosa, Mrs. Sheo So, Miss Kun Kong, Mr. F. T. S. S. Sze, Rev. C. Tassalan, Mr. C. D. Bowman, Mrs. Bowman, Mr. A. Chow, Mr. N. S. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Ban Wan Lee, Ban Heuen Lee, Ban Yee Lee, Ban Hua Lee, Mrs. J. P. Zaido, Mr. C. Zaido, Mr. S. W. Woo, Mr. C. F. Johnson, Mr. A. W. Kroiser, Lt. Geo. G. Landberg, Mrs. Landberg, Mr. F. T. K. Matz, G. S. Landberg, Mrs. M. L. Lich, Mrs. H. B. Langums, Mrs. M. McClellan, Mrs. C. Patrick, Mr. M. M. Paganibari, Mr. J. Wheat, Mr. A. Woodruff, Dr. K. Yasuyama, Mr. E. Asuncion, Mr. A. Alobog, Mrs. Alobog, Mr. A. Alobog, Mr. C. Legazpi, Mrs. Legazpi, Mr. C. Legazpi, Mrs. Legazpi, Mr. T. Legazpi, Capt. M. A. Sanderson, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. M. A. Sanderson, Mr. E. T. V. Mannion, Mr. Mannion, Mr. F. M. Bayot, Miss P. M. Bayot, Miss P. M. Bayot, Sister A. E. Brandwell, Sister J. G. S. Brandwell, Mrs. L. M. Linsquist, Mr. E. J. Murphy, Mr. T. Morinobu, Mr. J. Rosenbath, Miss L. D. Allen, Mr. C. M. Colton, Mr. L. J. Eyskens.

Among those departing from the Colony by the s.s. Mantua, which sails on Saturday are the following:—Inspector W. P. Blackman and daughter, (on retirement); Mrs. M. Dallin and daughter;

REPRIEVE ASKED.

PETITION ON BEHALF OF LT. DUFFIELD.

Gibraltar, June 20.

A huge meeting of citizens has appointed a deputation to present to the Governor a petition for the reprieve of Lieutenant Duffield. Up to the present over 16,500 people have signed the petition.—*Reuter*.

wife of Mr. Dallin, Audit Department; Mr. A. J. Wheel- don, P.W.D.; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Chambers, land bailiff, Tal- po; Mrs. Dovey and daughter, wife of Mr. E. R. Dovey, Govern- ment Analyst; Miss P. Brown, Education Department; Sergt. A. E. Sanderson, Police; and Mr. R. Burns, Mr. Burns, who is a cadet in the F.M.S., has been study- ing the Chinese language in Hong- kong and is returning to Singapore.

The following Hongkong passen- gers are on the P. and O. s.s. Mac- donia, which is due to arrive shortly: Sub-Lieut. R. G. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Browning, Mr. F. J. Chinery, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Fairbairn and infant, Mr. W. J. Fenwick, L/A/C. Fraser, Sergt. R. Gordon, Lt.-Comdr. Heaton, Mr. I. H. C. Highet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hemer and son, Mr. F. W. King, Mr. F. Lakey, Mr. A. S. Lampard, Mr. A. E. Leggett, Mr. T. McCormack, Miss K. D. Macfarlane, Mr. L. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Payne and son, Mrs. D. E. Rowell, Miss K. B. Strong, Mr. B. W. Sim- mons, Mr. A. T. Sambells, Air-c. I. Say, Lt.-Comdr. D. N. Tufnell, Mr. W. D. Thomas, Cpl. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Westondarp, Lt.- Comdr. E. F. Wharton, Mr. H. West, L/A/C. Williams.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer,

"PYRRHUS"

From UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from godown on and after 20th June.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th June will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents. Hongkong, June 20, 1927.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer,

"CYCLOPS"

From NEW YORK via MANILA.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from godown on and after 20th June.

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HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL: PEAK HOTEL
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."
AND

SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL: PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."
HOTELS.
LIMITED.

In association with the Grand Hotel
Des Wagons Lits, Peking.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Most Modern and Central Hotel in the Colony, all Bed Rooms,
newly renovated and installed with Box Spring Beds, Hot and
Cold Water, also Telephone. All Trams pass in front of
Hotel. Most Moderate Rates in the Colony.
Hotel launch meets all steamers.
Dining Room and Lounge now open to the Public.
Tel. Add Victoria. Telephone C373.

J. H. WITCHELL,
Manager.

HOTEL SAVOY

Comfort, Convenience and Distinction.

HOTEL METROPOLE. **HOTEL BOA VISTA.**
22, Lee House Street. Macao.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT.

KOWLOON HOTEL

PREMIER HOTEL IN KOWLOON
Modern Toilet System.
Elevator and Telephones to each floor.

Smoking Room and Saloon Bar. First Class Billiard Table
Recently renovated throughout.

Manager's Personal Attention

Tels. K. 608-609. H. J. WHITE
Cables KOWLOTEL, HONGKONG. Manager

PALACE HOTEL.

Tel. Kowloon No. 9. Tel. Address "PALACE."
Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station.
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fans throughout.
Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to:
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

EUROPE

Cables: —
"EUROPE"
Singapore.

HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

After-dinner
dancing every
Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday.

Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL, LTD.

Arthur E. Odell, Managing-Director.

THEATRE ROYAL

TO-NIGHT
at 9.15 p.m.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

AN EXHIBITION OF

CHINESE CLASSICAL DANCES

BY

MISS TZE LO LAN

AND HER TALENTED COMPANY

Miss Lo Lan has been proclaimed as a genius—her
interpretation of the Chinese dances of one thousand
years ago being delightful studies.

CHINESE DANCING,
SINGING and ACTING

Booking at Moutries. \$3, \$2 and \$1.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT
FOOCHOW.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PEKING CABINET.

New Ministry Formed.

Peking, June 20.
A mandate issued this evening
appoints the following Ministry:
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Wang Ying-tai.
Minister of the Interior, Shen
Jui-lin.
Ministry Affairs, General Ho
Feng-lin.
Minister of Finance, Yen Tze-
pu.
Minister of Justice, Yao Jen.
Minister of Industry, General
Chang Ching-huai.
Minister of Agriculture and
Labour, Liu Shang-hsin.
Minister of Education, Liu
Chen.
Minister of Communications
Pan Fu.
Premier, Pan Fu.
Chief Secretary to the Cabinet,
Hsia Jen-hu.—*Reuter*.

FALSE REPORT.

Alleged Brothel Provision.

London, June 20.
In the House of Commons, at
question time, Mr. Pethick Law-
rence drew attention to the Chin-
ese complaining that girls of 15
had been introduced into brothels
for the soldiers in the Interna-
tional area at Shanghai.

Mr. G. Locker Lampson replied
that the Consul General at Shang-
hai had telegraphed that so far as
he or the Municipal police were
able to ascertain, the report was
baseless (cheers). The licenses
for brothels had been withdrawn
on December 31, 1924, by the
Municipality.—*Reuter*.

BRITISH PLANES.

Chinese Protest Queried.

London, June 20.
Replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan
in the House of Commons, Mr.
G. Locker Lampson stated that
he had seen Press reports that the
Nanking Foreign Affairs repre-
sentative had protested against
British aeroplanes flying over
strategic points, and that the
Chinese had been instructed to
fire on such aircraft, but he was
without official information.

It was not proposed to modify
the instructions given to the naval
commander.—*Reuter*.

TIENTSIN DEFENCE.

No Air Units Yet.

London, June 20.
In the House of Commons, re-
plying to questions, Sir Samuel
Hoare said that the despatch of
air units to Tientsin was not con-
templated at present.—*Reuter*.

CHENGCHOW AGREEMENT.

Feng Given Control of Honan.

Shanghai, June 20.
As a result of the Chengchow
conference held in the middle of
June at which Wang Ching-wel,
Tan Yen-kai, Sun-fu, Hsu Chien
and Kum Eng-yu represented the
Wuhan Government, while Feng
Yu-hsiang, and Yu Yu-jen were
also present, it was decided to en-
trust the control of Honan, Shensi
and Kansu to Feng Yu-hsiang
while half of Tang Seng-chi's
troops will be withdrawn to Han-
kow, the remainder being placed
under the command of Feng Yu-
hsiang.

Furthermore, the Central Execu-
tive Council of the Kuomintang
has decided to establish a Political
Affairs Committee at Kaifeng, the
majority of whose members
will be Feng Yu-hsiang's nominees.
On this account, Hsu Chien and
Kum Eng-yu are for the present
remaining in Kaifeng.—*Reuter*.

1st Middlesex Leave for
Weihaiwei.

Shanghai June 20.
The first battalion of the Mid-
dlesex regiment has left for Wei-
haiwei aboard the transport
Hermionius.—*Reuter*.

U.S. TROOPS.

The Chinese Protest.

Peking, June 11.
The Waichiaopu lodged a formal
protest to-day with Mr. MacMur-
ray, the American Minister,
against 1,800 American troops
despatched to Tientsin and de-
manded their immediate with-
drawal.

It points out the reinforcement
is much more than necessary,
to maintain communications between
Peking and the Coast, thus violat-
ing the Boxer Protocol; that for-
eigners in North China have never
been endangered and the present
situation in North China shows no
sign of danger, that such an ac-
tion taken by America is contrary
to the stipulation of the resolu-
tions of the Washington Confer-
ence, respecting the Sovereignty

MAN OF MANY SONGS.

MR. WILLIAM HEUGHAN
IN EDINBURGH.

Songs ranging from pawky hum-
our to deepest tragedy, in Scots,
Italian, and in several dialects of
English, were rendered by Mr.
Wm. Heughan, Scots bass singer,
during the first of two recitals in
the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh,
last month. Mr. Heughan select-
ed his songs as the spirit moved or
as he thought the spirit of his au-
dience moved, from a selection of
no fewer than 150 items, these em-
bracing Scottish songs, operatic
arias, ballads and folk songs.
He ranged from the noisy
broad humour of "Kate Dalrymple"
to the deeply-mooring
Italian gem, "Il Lacerato Spirito"
(Simon Boccanegra), and through-
out the programme maintained the
high standard of singing which
marked his opening song, "My
Heart's in the Highlands."
The English of the average
English-speaking Highlander is in-
variably noteworthy in that every
word is given its full value. This
appreciation of the value of not
only each word, but each syllable,
and attention to articulation were
pleasing features of Mr. Heughan's singing.

"Callum o' Glen," a tragedy from
the Gaelic, by Horne, was perhaps
this vocalist's outstanding effort,
although to pick on any one of
his songs as being premier were
almost impossible so uniformly
high was the standard of excel-
lence throughout the recital. He
sang this song with dramatic in-
tensity and interpreted the grief
of the homeless, friendless Gael
with perfect sympathy. In Mous-
sorgsky's "The Song of the Flea"
an opportunity was given by the
mocking laughter and sneers of
this famous satire to hear the ar-
tist to fine advantage. His voice,
however, was facile in its range;
when most powerful it was never
strident, and when necessary was
soft and mellow.

Mr. Heughan's other items in-
cluded "Scots Wha' Hae," "Wi' a
Hundred Pipers," "When the Kye
Comes Home," "The Barrin' o' o'
Door," "Tullochgorum," "Mull
Fisher's Love Song," Halévy's
"Le Ill Rigor," "Two Grenadiers"
(Schumann), "John Peel," and
some old Somerset airs.

Miss Gladys Sayer, whose accom-
panying was an important factor
in the success of the evening, also
gave lucid and elegant interpreta-
tions of a number of solo items, in-
cluding Nocturne in E, Flat Major
(Chopin), and Waltz in E Minor
(Chopin).

Mr. Heughan's and Miss Sayer's
visits to Hongkong will be recalled
by many.

The Federal film committee's in-
quiry into the working of the film
industry in Australia, following
complaints as to the excess of
American films, is being impeded by
the reticence of witnesses concern-
ing the profits and the salaries paid
by companies allied with the Ameri-
can interests which dominate the
Australian cinemas. Mr. W. A.
Gibson, the most noted of the film
chiefs, repeatedly refused to dis-
close his salary, which is reported
to be very large. It is understood
that the committee is applying to
the Government to convert it into
a Royal Commission with compul-
sory powers. Mr. Bruce, the Com-
monwealth Prime Minister, recent-
ly promised that the utmost com-
pulsion would be applied if neces-
sary.

of China, and that it infringes on
territorial rights of China.

It is learned that protests will
be filed with Britain, France, and
Italy within a few days, according
to the same purport.

WUSIH AFFAIRS.

Trials of "Reds."

Wusih, June 11.
The 18 Communist suspects ar-
rested a week ago had been tried
several times in the local police
court. By order of General
Chiang Kai-shek eight suspects of
a more serious nature were this
morning handed over to the Nan-
king authorities for further trial
while the rest are to be disposed
of locally.

The situation here has become
normal, and the local authorities
have been planning for the im-
provement of the city. Under the
auspices of the police department
a health campaign has been start-
ed. Coloured placards have been
widely posted on walls, urging the
public to kill rats, flies and mos-
quitoes and to pay attention to
personal and public hygiene.
Manure jars and pits along the
streets and alleyways are being
removed or filled up. The La-
bourers' Unification Organization
has opened a hospital for the care
of the labourers. A new census
of the city and a survey of all the
land in the district will shortly
be taken. From June 8 all the
city gates are kept open but well
guarded through the night. This
is perhaps the first step taken to-
wards the pulling down of the old
city walls.

Entertainments

A Big Thriller with
the snow covered
North West as
background!

Literally Dozens of
Scenes you will
never forget!

Photography that
will take your
breath away!

LOOK OUT FOR

The Stampede of the Bison;
The Charge of the Covered Wagons;
The Great Chariot Race

The THUNDERING HERD

with
JACK HOLT **LOIS WILSON** **NOAH BEERY**

is Zane Grey's Greatest Story for the Films
and Paramount's Biggest outdoor Picture.

We have shown "The Covered Wagon," "North of 36"
and "The Pony Express," but we like this best of all.

FOR TWO
DAYS
ONLY

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

at

THE QUEEN'S

FOR TWO
DAYS
ONLY

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
at 5.15 & 9.15 only

IRENE RICH
in
THIS WOMAN
WORLD

2.30 to 11.15 Continuous

BETTY COMPSON,
RICARDO CORTEZ,
WALLACE BEERY,
ERNEST TORRENCE
in
THE PONY EXPRESS
STAR

NAVAL PLANE CRASH.

TWO LIVES LOST OFF JAVA.

Batavia, June 11.
The naval aeroplane W. 16 with
Corporal van der Reek as pilot and
J. M. Graadt as observer fell into
the sea at a point 40 miles to the
North East of the lightship Wester-
vaarwater, off Sourabaya. The
Kraakatu, two torpedo boats, 2
Dornier flying boats and 5 W. A.
machines left for the scene of the
accident but notwithstanding a
search which lasted two days
nothing was found of the machine
or the occupants. It is thought
that the machine sank immediately,
probably owing to a leak in the
floats.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—

1. Charles M. Doughty. 2. In 1784. 3.
Claudia, daughter of Caractacus. See II.
Timothy, ch. 4, v. 21. 4. Cheltenham, where
Fred Archer was born. 5. St. Margaret's
street, between St. Margaret's Church and
Westminster Hall. 6. A working language, in-
vented before Esperanto. 7. At cards, a
hand containing nothing higher than a nine.
8. J. L. Motley, American historian. 9. Wil-
liam of Nassau, Prince of Orange. 10. An-
cient group of statues representing Trojan
priest and his two sons being crushed by
serpents. 11. Collieries. 12. American con-
sul at Tunis. 13. Circulation of the blood
by Harvey, 1628. 14. Small planets known
to exist in region of Mars and Jupiter. 15.
Captain E. R. G. Evans, C.B., D.S.O.,
distinguished naval officer.

In a statement in the
House of Assembly, Cape
Town, on the Government's
decision to build an airship
mooring mast, Mr. Havenga, the
Minister of Finance, emphasised
the importance of rapid transport
of gold between South Africa and
the rest of the world, which would
mean a larger amount in interest.

Mr. A. A. Rattray, of Sydney,
pointing out that the term "Colo-
nial" was not appreciated in Aus-
tralia, supported the suggestion of
Lord Stanley, of Alderley, who, as
Sir Arthur Stanley, was Governor
of Victoria from 1914 to 1920, to
alter the name of the Royal Colo-
nial Institute to the Empire In-
stitute. The council will take a
ballot on the question.

GIRL FASCIST'S
UNIFORM.

AMAZONS IN BLACK AND
WHITE.

Rome.—Nearly 150,000 Italian
women belong to the Fascist
Party.

During the Fascist parade at
Naples in October 1922, a few days
before the march on Rome, two
things struck the Italian imagina-
tion—the unforeseen appearance
of the smart Fascist cavalry and
the presence of black-shirted,
martial-looking Fascist girls.
Those were girls who during the
Fascist struggle against Italian
Bolshevism stood by the ardent
young men from love or for patri-
otic reasons, sharing their dangers
in a spirit of adventure.

Since then the Fascist women's
movement has lost much of its ad-
venturous spirit, but it has grown
and developed. This is the first
time in her history that Italy has
created such a vast organisation
of women.

Discipline.

Fascist women have nothing to
do with politics; their activities
are different from those of men,
but their organisations are impreg-
nated with the same spirit of dis-
cipline as those of the men. This
is one of the most remarkable
achievements of Fascist revolu-
tion. There are three great Fas-
cist women's organisations: Pic-
cole Italiane (little Italian girls),
Giovani Italiane (young Italian
girls), and Fasci Femminili (women
Fascists).

Girls from seven to twelve years
of age belong to the Piccole Ita-
liane organisation. From twelve
to eighteen years they belong to
the Giovani Italiane; after eigh-
teen years the young Italian wo-
man becomes a complete Fascista,
and is admitted exactly in the
same way as a young man, thus
bringing fresh blood to the Fas-
cist party.

Jumpers.

This plan was conceived by Mus-
solini, who wished to assure for
Fascism the work of youths
brought up according to Fascist
principles.

MISSING WORDS.

CASE UNDER LOTTERY ACT.

A case of considerable impor-
tance alike to the promoters of
missing word competitions and the
police authorities, was decided at
the London Guildhall last month.

The matter came before the
Court on a summons under the
Lottery Act against Edward James
Press, of Bishopsgate, for unlaw-
fully publishing a proposal for the
sale of chances in a lottery, viz:—
A missing word competition, with
prizes, £100 for 6d. The competi-
tion consisted of the completion
of paragraphs published in vari-
ous newspapers, in which five
words were omitted.

The contention of the prosecu-
tion was that the finding of the
correct missing words was a mere
chance, although an element of
skill might be required.

Sir Harold More held that the
appeal to skill in the competition
was a mere camouflage, a blind,
and no regard was paid to the skill
of the competitors.

There was no suggestion that
the competition had not been hon-
ourably carried on, but there must
be a conviction, and he fined de-
fendant £25 and £5, 6s. costs on
each of the two summonses, or 69
days' imprisonment.

In answer to Mr. Davis, who re-
presented the accused, Sir Harold
said he would be quite willing to
state a case.

Piccole Italiane wear a white
tricot, and jumpers with large
embroidered Fascist badges, black
pleated skirts, black silk caps,
white stockings, and black shoes;
Giovani Italiane wear white
blouses with black ties and small
embroidered badges, black Rap-
hael silk caps, grey stockings,
and black shoes.

These organisations constitute
a kind of women's army under Fas-
cist flags. Fascist women are no
longer allowed to wear black
skirts, the secretary-general of the
party having forbidden it on the
grounds that the history of the
black skirt is too closely associat-
ed with memories of fierce fights to
be suited to feminine gentleness.